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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

U.K. Labor Psychology

IT IS unfortunately never possible to tell how an Opposition party would have dealt with a problem which has had to be dealt with by the party in power. The very unsatisfactory rate of production in Britain, which is retarding the export trade and thus making it impossible for the country to pay for its absolutely necessary imports without drawing far too rapidly upon the credit provided by the United States and Canada, is rather too readily ascribed on this side of the Atlantic to the fact that there is a Labor Government in Britain, to the exclusion of all other considerations. We cannot tell how different the situation would be if Mr. Churchill, or a younger Conservative leader, were at the head of the nation. Nevertheless a few facts do seem pretty clearly evident.

One of these is that no amount of pressure from the Government could do much to increase the output in a number of the basic and most strongly organized labor unions such as the coal miners, the railway employees, the steel workers and a few others. That which is holding back production in these industries, both by the rate per hour and by the limited number of hours worked, is something in the psychology of the workers themselves. It includes a complete lack of belief in the desperate nature of the country's situation, or alternately a complete lack of any sense of personal responsibility in connection with it.

It can be argued that this attitude is enhanced by the knowledge that the Government in power was put there by Labor votes and should therefore be responsive to Labor ideas; but we are by no means certain that this is an important factor. It seems more probable that the resistance to Government pressures and persuasions would be even greater if the Conservatives were in power.

The difficulty is not so much due to political ideologies as to the enormous power that can be wielded by a trade union in a time of desperate shortage, together with the fact that the unions have had very little education in fundamental economics, and that their instinctive behavior is still governed by the restriction-of-output ideas which (not unnaturally) gained currency among them during the depression. They are distrustful of all forms of incentive and hostile to all forms of propaganda, and we doubt very much whether any Conservative leader, even admitting that he might be a much more persuasive person than Mr. Attlee, could change the situation in less than two or three years.

When the Whistle Blows

"HOW free is the man who goes to work when the whistle blows and goes home when another whistle blows?" asked Mr. Coldwell at a Geneva Park conference last week, as reported in the not unsympathetic Toronto *Star*. From which we gather—as the box factory workers of Saskatchewan seem to have gathered even earlier — that when the true freedom of Socialism arrives the worker—and everybody will be either a prospective worker, a present worker or a retired worker—will have no clock to punch, no line to check into, no hours to keep (though what he will reckon his overtime from we hesitate to guess; perhaps from zero), and nothing to interfere with his complete freedom except the necessity of reporting on Saturday for his pay, and even that will doubtless in time be sent by cheque if enough bank clerks and postmen turn up to make it out and deliver it.

Mr. Coldwell is a highly intelligent man, and is perfectly aware that this sort of language is pure soapbox oratory of the lowest grade, unworthy of a Geneva Park audience—though this one does not seem to have protested much. As a matter of fact the phrase occurred in a quite legitimate discussion of the

(Continued on Page Five)

—Photo by Karsh

Charles E. Wilson is president of General Electric Company, which is the world's largest manufacturer of electrical equipment. The company is doing a big research job on power development by atomic energy.

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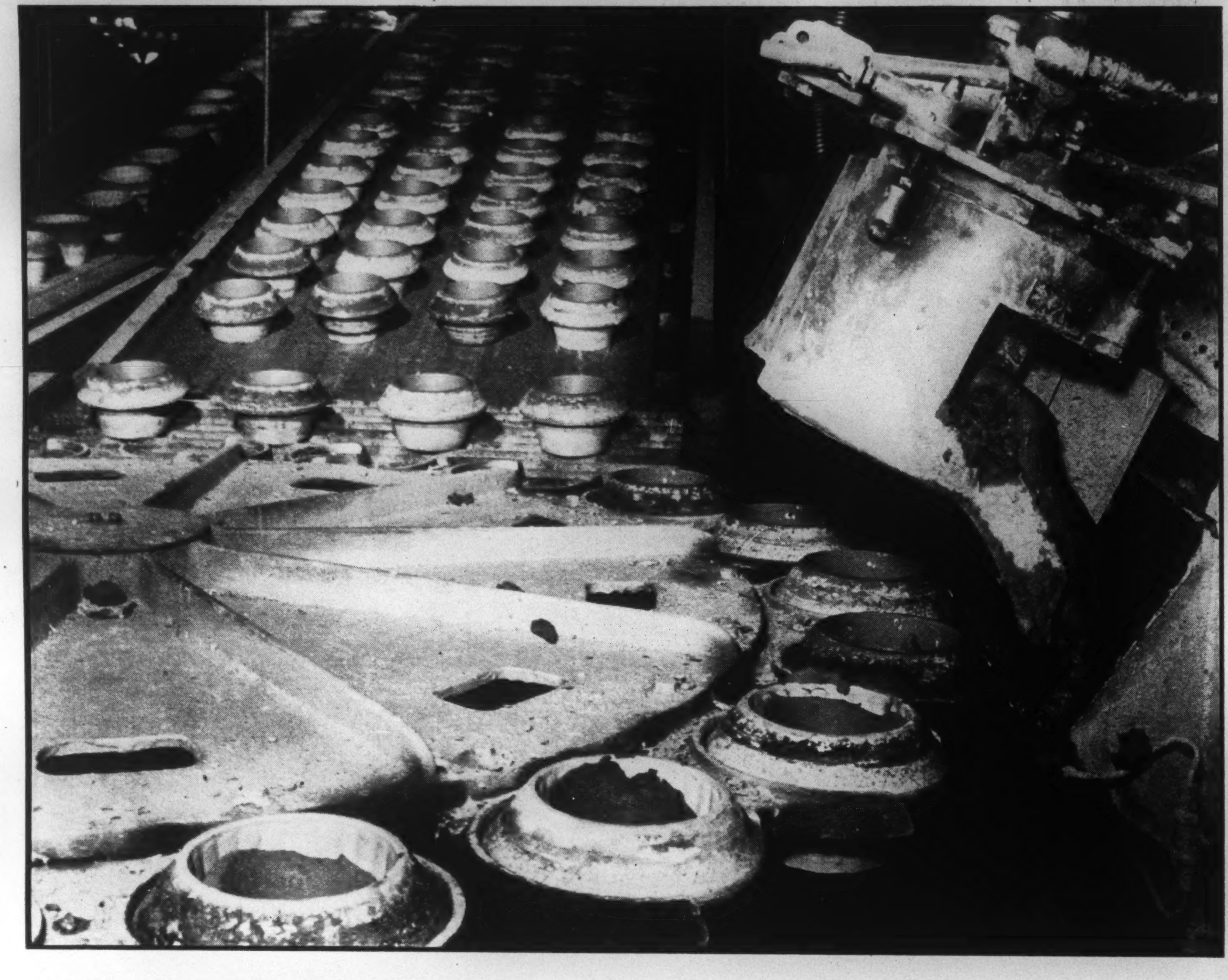
Hamilton Potters Turn Out 50,000 Pieces a Day

THE highly creditable progress made in the field of commercial pottery by the Hamilton firm of Sovereign Potters Ltd., since their small beginnings in 1933 resulted in their amalgamation recently with Johnson Bros. of Staffordshire, England, largest manufacturers of quality tableware in the British Empire. These pictures were taken at the Hamilton factory.

Full story of the development by two Hamilton men of an industry which until then had not been successful in Canada is told on page 12.



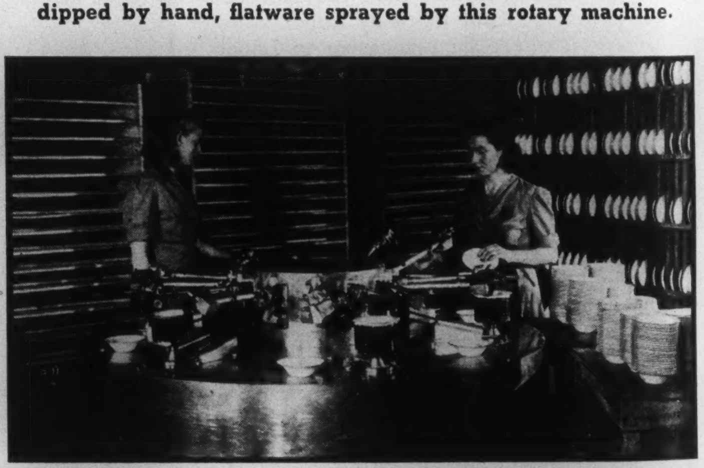
In making chinaware the cup and saucer design determines shape of other pieces. When first molds are approved, mass production is set in motion. Automatic cup machine (above) turns out 1,200 an hour. Four abreast they ascend incline to drier.

To decorate by transfer, coating of size is given and transfer pasted on. Paper is later removed with a wet brush.

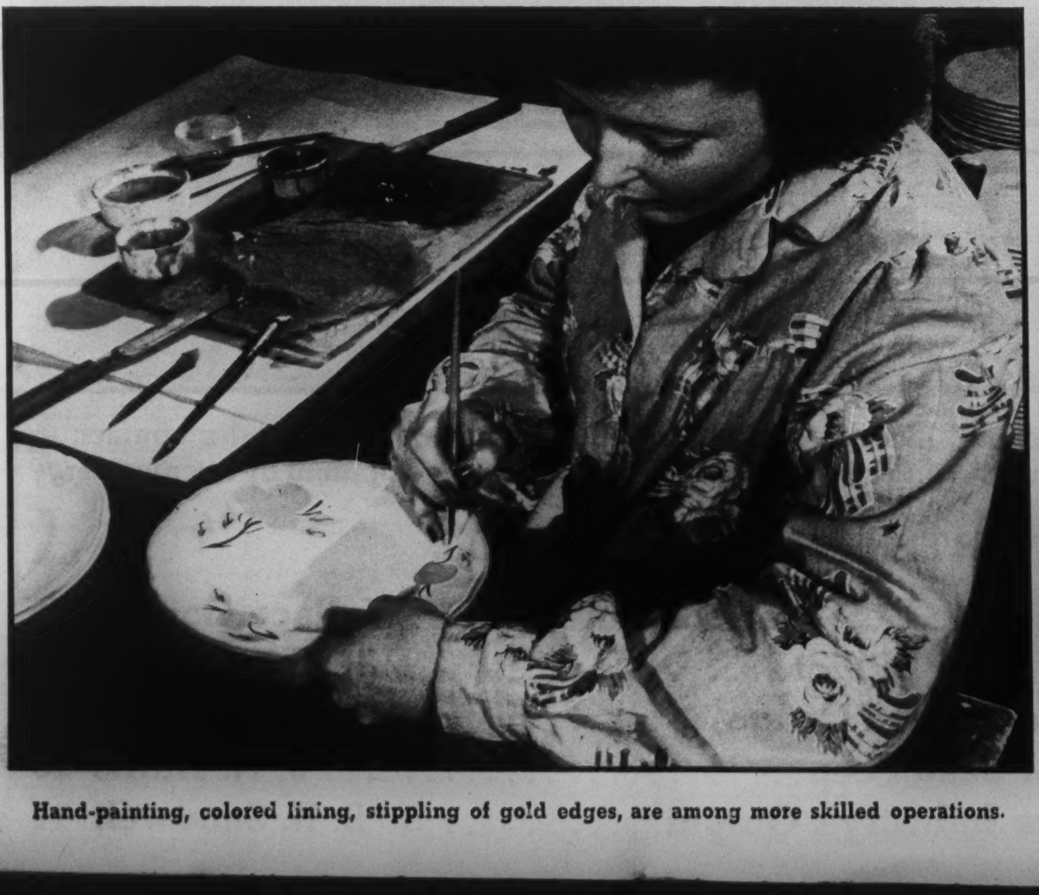
Coating with glaze before second firing; hollow ware is dipped by hand, flatware sprayed by this rotary machine.

Cups descend from drier to be smoothed and given handles before firing; latter are cast in multiple mold and . . .

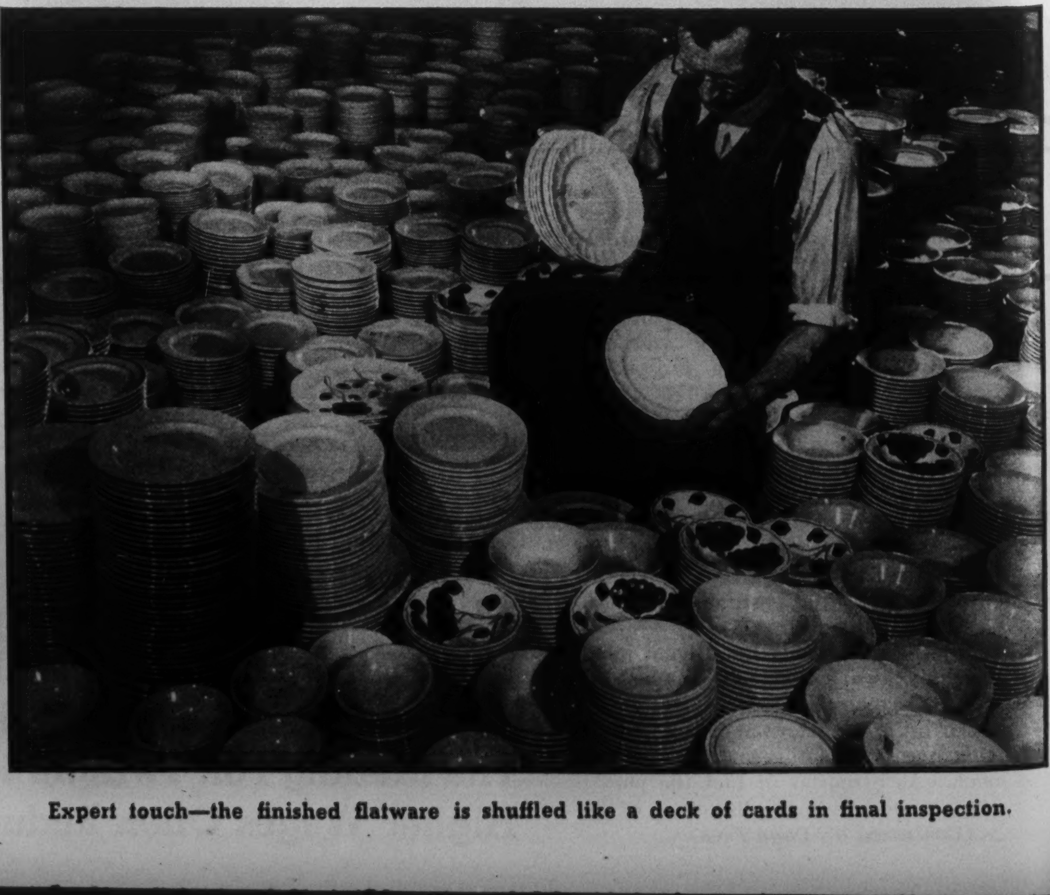
. . . after trimming and sponging are dipped in "slipstick" and applied with an exact amount of pressure.



Gold edge-lining is done by means of automatic lining machine (above), but colored lining is painted on by hand.



Hand-painting, colored lining, stippling of gold edges, are among more skilled operations.



Expert touch—the finished flatware is shuffled like a deck of cards in final inspection.

Only More U. S. Help Can Avert German Crisis

A general collapse in Germany was narrowly avoided last April. Even the new . . .

. . . German Economic Council cannot do the impossible. Illegal slaughterings have helped reduce rations to starvation level; picture at left shows ham found in attic. Above, Ruhr workers, drawing 690 calories daily instead of 1,550 promised, listen to trade union leader.

This woman travelled for two days from the Rhineland where there was no bread that week to Lower Saxony to buy loaves. Coupons are checked.

By Sydney Jacobson

MIRACULOUSLY, a terrible winter last year brought no breakdown to Germany, but in April and May this year a general collapse came very near. The danger persists. The new German Economic Council for the British and U.S. zones is a useful administrative measure that should help to tidy up a tangle of confusion and inefficiency. It has power to enforce its decision on all states in the two zones, but it will not usher in "a new era" because it cannot answer the questions: When will there be more food? What is going to happen to industry?

On January 1 this year, responsibility for food collection and distribution was handed over to Germans. But the bizonal food organization never had a chance—the state governments, all popularly elected, played hard for their own local sides. The result was that Bavarian peasants, for example, kept large stocks of food, fed milk and grain to their pigs and cattle, flourished on the black market and cheerfully left the Ruhr towns to starve.

The German farmer sells as little as he can through proper channels, and barters the balance for coffee, cigarettes, clothes, furniture, machinery. Because of this 50 per cent of the goods made in factories goes straight on to the black market in exchange for food. Workers and managers agree together to do this. Unless they do so, say the managers, workers will not get enough food to carry on. There is thus no relation between the allocation of raw materials, like coal and steel. and output. This makes nonsense of the Anglo-U.S. export drive, designed to make Western Germany pay its own way.

THE German trade unions are more powerful than their political parties. The Ruhr unions are demanding socialization of basic industries, removal of dualism in economic control, and strict accounting for what is produced, so that allocations of coal, power and raw materials should correspond to what is actually handed over.

Meantime, while the Economic Council may help to bring food collections nearer the target, this alone will not solve the food crisis. Until the harvest is in, only shipments from the U.S. can do this. To provide a full bread issue for both zones, and build up reserves, grain imports of 450,000 tons a month are needed, as against 350,000 tons at present reaching Germany. In any event, it appears inevitable that once the harvest has been eaten there will be a new crisis.

Meanwhile, the trade unions' demands can be met, at least in part. These unions can be made into the best allies of the Western Powers to save Germany, and they should be given a larger share in economic control.

Also, the lie must be given—by the socialization of the Ruhr industries—to propaganda, inside Germany and out, that British and U.S. capitalism is conspiring to starve the German worker on the one hand and grab his industries on the other.

What is a car with a Hamburg licence plate doing near Hanover? Luggage is checked for food.

German food officer questions farmer. Are milk and grain being delivered to town or fed to stock?

Old workers listen to both sides and don't know what to think. Will there be one Germany or two?

Illegal passenger found during a train search may have been bartered for coffee or cigarettes.

Hanover tire plant worker nears end of his tether. Besides losing weight he's losing faith in the future.

Polish soldier is checked at station. Illegal food parcels may help to uncover black market farms.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Redistribution, Not Creation, Explains "Planned Society"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ABOUT Mr. Brewin's letter (S.N., Aug. 9), the myth of the New Zealand paradise has been exploded in the House of Commons more than once with factual data. In any event, what the Labor Government has done there has been accomplished largely through expropriating the results of the efforts of others. Saskatchewan seems to be following a similar pattern. When it actually comes to building more houses, providing better health services, etc., there appears to have been more talk than action; or what has been done for one section of the community has been at the expense of another. Redistribution is not creation.

Is democracy actually on such solid ground in New Zealand and Great Britain? A few months ago a ship ran aground near Auckland harbor and the unions would not allow their workers to touch it until they had been assured of some such fantastic wage as £4 per hour. In England the key to their whole economy, namely, coal mining, is in the hands of Horner, an avowed Communist. These events and facts bode ill for democracy.

Mr. Brewin says, "We in the C.C.F. believe that only a wisely planned society", etc. Who are these wise planners, and what are their qualifications? It is easy to criticize when you haven't the responsibility. Possession of it is a different matter, however, as the Labor Government in England is beginning to learn the hard way.

Toronto, Ont. CRITICUS

B.B.C.'s Independence

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR article on Canadian broadcasting (S.N., Aug. 9) you refer graciously and approvingly to the operations of the B.B.C., and I hope it won't seem ungracious of me to object because you also describe it as "completely Government operated". This is, I think, a particularly misleading description of the B.B.C., whose most distinctive feature is that it is a public corporation enjoying complete independence in the discharge of the functions for which it was established.

This independence is most closely cherished by the governors and staff of the Corporation, and it is the cardinal point of the present Government's (as of past governments') policy on broadcasting. You will find it stressed again and again in last year's White Paper and in the current charter of the B.B.C.

Nor is it merely theoretical. It is maintained in day-to-day operation by a prudent self-restraint on the part of the Government as well as by consistent firmness on the part of the Corporation. Like all our democratic liberties it depends ultimately on the will of Parliament and people. If the B.B.C. has proved anything in the sphere of political life or constitutional theory it is, I think, that a public corporation established by parliament on the motion of a particular government can function independently of that or any other government and can successfully resist outside pressures whether from government departments or politicians or commercial interests.

I feel sure that the respect for liberty on which you comment, the maintenance of a fair and balanced presentation of opposing points of view and the incorruptible impartiality of news treatment which are generally recognized as being characteristic of the B.B.C., derive largely from the traditional and almost instinctive insistence of the corporation on its own inalienable responsibility for the discharge of its public trust. It is a responsibility which is the very reverse of government operation, for government cannot take it away without destroying the whole institution and the corporation cannot shift it onto the shoulders of government or anybody else.

Cecebe, Ont. MICHAEL BARKWAY

ED. NOTE: Mr. Barkway is the Canadian representative of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

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Clerical Mind

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS indeed unfortunate that when Mr. McIlroy so humorously analyzes the clerical mind with regard to "wrestling matches", "open Sundays", and "cocktail bars" (S.N., Aug. 9) he does not protect his humor by admitting that either all clergymen do not fall into his classification, or his associations with parsons are tragically limited.

Maple Lake, Ont. REV. V. R. BROWNE

Political Education

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE Progressive - Conservatives, the C.C.F. and the Trade Unions have all had educational conferences at Geneva Park, Lake Couchiching, this summer. Admitting that probably some of the effort was for political kudos, is there not some room for hope in this new turn of events? Is it possible that Canadians will take politics and trade unionism seriously, that they will think of them as more than "a dirty game," or "a task for the experts," or "a pastime for those who like it"?

The holding of these conferences points to several new factors in public thinking, two of the most significant being, (a) that the parties and the unions are making a real attempt to help their members and sympathizers understand their basis, aims, and programs, and that this is done between the heat of elections, or of union tensions and crisis, and (b) that the parties and the unions are attempting to bridge the gap between the perplexing problems of daily living—and the possible solutions to those problems. This connection has never been satisfactorily made in our society: we either spend time grousing about the personal, or world, ills, or sit in learned armchair discussion without daring to take the direct action which is necessary to deal with them, that is political action.

Whether these conferences did educate their membership, and relate problems and solutions, will require more analysis of the respective programs and techniques than is at this time intended. The hope that is born out of their existence lies in the attempt of at least some institutions in our society tackling the grave ills of its members, namely—apathy, indifference, lack of knowledge, and psychological fear of political affiliation and action.

Anyone who has ever participated in the grubby work of door to door canvassing at election time is stung aware with the acuteness and presence of these ills. One apartment house I canvassed was predominantly young married couples in their twenties. Sixty to seventy per cent of them were courteous enough, but simply shrugged their shoulders and said "Don't know, don't care." One's hopes and beliefs in the democratic institution get at a very low ebb at election time.

Certainly a major responsibility lies with the political parties themselves. The debates in the houses must be more worth reading and hearing: the jesting, the hypocrisy, the time filling (which is all most of the public know about) has done a great deal toward undermining public confidence.

Responsibility also lies with our educational institutions. One finds it difficult to discover any reasonable excuse for our schools turning out students who simply do not know the abc of the great political philosophies of their day and the major policies of the political parties in their own country, and without any sense of social and political responsibility.

Neither parents nor press, neither large nor small organizations are taking adequate leadership in this important task of developing attitudes of political responsibility. Too much fear is rampant — fear of job, of personal or social prestige, of becoming "involved".

If findings from these educational conferences are available, they should be publicized. But because so few of our people learn via the printed word our educators should be constantly assisting in selling the idea that social and political understanding and responsibility is the privilege and duty of every citizen.

Toronto, Ont. AVIS M. McCURDY

Wot, No Chad?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR article on Chad, the serviceman's little pal with the elongated, snooping nose and x's and slits for eyes (S.N., Oct. 26, 1946) is recalled by a recent clipping just received from England. According to it, over there Chad has disappeared, as Kilroy has here. But while we have no substitute for Kilroy the Britishers have a new face which now peers at Londoners from walls, billboards, posts, etc. The newcomer is Mr. Care, the little man who sponsors the safe-driving campaign, and citizens are urged to "Take Mr. Care" with them into the dangerous situations illustrated in the signs.

Toronto, Ont. EDGAR NIELSEN

Cause for Alarm

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

TIME and again in the press and public forum, grave concern is expressed at the widespread prevalence of venereal disease. It has been suggested that pre-marital blood tests be insisted on to help combat the spread of this dread disease. Medical testimony confirms that prostitution and alcohol are intimate partners and that at least 75 per cent of V.D. cases trace their origin and infection to the beverage use of alcohol.

In view of the above, should citizens across Canada not view with alarm the spectacle of provincial governments legalizing the beverage sale of alcohol, creating, as in Ontario by recent proclamation, increased facilities for beverage sale in beverage rooms and cocktail bars? Has the time not come for the electors to demand opportunity at the polls to declare themselves regarding the continuance of this criminal folly?

Toronto, Ont. REV. R. S. LAIDLAW

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

IT IS improbable that people who talk about the Good Old Days will ever be thinking of the Meatless ones.

•

Proper way to celebrate the independence of the two Indias would have been to give a patchwork quilting party.

•

Rising Accomplishment

American cigarette consumption is six and one-third per day for every man, woman and child, and we are forced to the conclusion that some of them must be able to smoke and chew bubble gum at the same time.

•

The sun still never sets on the places where the British Empire taught the people whom it governed how to govern themselves.

•

Some of the British people are beginning to inquire "What has austerity done for us?"

•

The Canadian Teachers' Federation is going to set up an office in Ottawa as near as possible to the Parliament Buildings. They have some lessons to teach the legislators.

•

The Communist *Daily Tribune* of Toronto advertises a radio "popularly priced at $170." This is no way to foment a revolution.

•

Zionism is now celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. What will it do on its hundredth?

•

The Right Hon. Ian Mackenzie has announced that, at his wedding, he will wear the kilt. This merely postpones the inevitable decision on who will wear the pants.

•

Nice Way of Putting It Dept.

"U.S. insurance people grossly overestimated the number of servicemen who would die in the war."—*Newsweek*. . . Well, they couldn't tell that the Germans and Japs would fall down on their jobs.

•

The Non-Partisan League in North Dakota is said to be almost strong enough to proclaim itself a party.

•

The Russian satellite states seem to be governed by democracy tempered by assassination.

•

The British Government is said to be contemplating asking industries how many forms they have to fill out, which rather suggests that it is running short of other things to require people to fill out forms about.

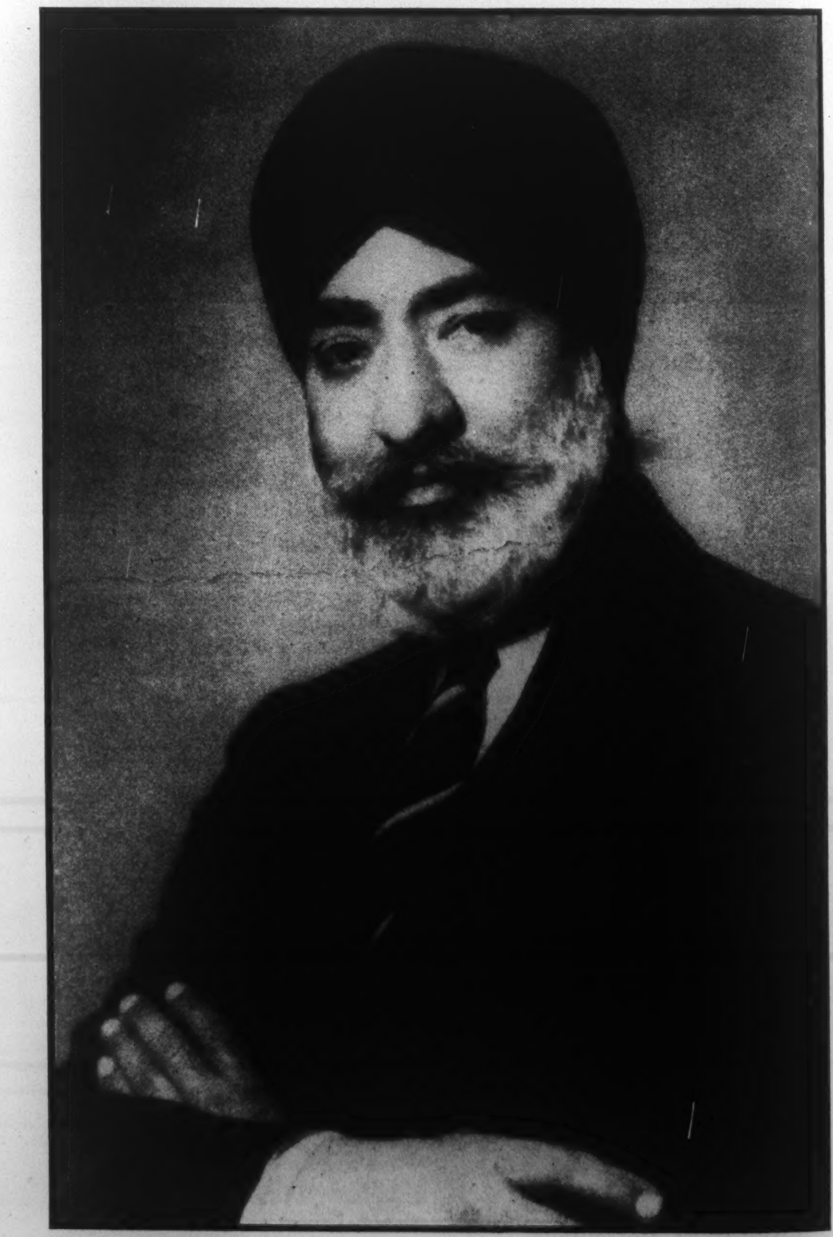
•

Square Deal for Goderich

"There is nothing like the (Goderich) square in Canada. . . It is in the form of a wheel. In the centre is the octagonal square from which radiate eight streets."—London *Free Press* . . . All it seems to need is a good oblong rotunda.

•

Lucy wants to know why they call it the Japanese peace treaty when the Japanese have nothing to say about it.



Sardar Hardit Singh Malik, High Commissioner to Canada on behalf of the new Government of India, will arrive in Canada shortly. Born in 1896 in Rawalpindi, Punjab, Mr. Malik was educated in England at Eastbourne College and Oxford University, where he shone at languages, history and cricket. In World War I he served first with the French Army and later became a fighter-pilot in the Royal Flying Corps. He was formerly Deputy Trade Commissioner for India in England and Indian Trade Commissioner in Hamburg. From 1938-44 he was India's first Trade Commissioner to the U.S. and Canada with headquarters in New York. During the last few years he has been "on loan" to the Maharaja of Patiala for the purpose of modernizing agriculture in that state and introducing economic reforms.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

evils of variability of employment, about which even the most ardent supporters of free enterprise are agreed, but which Mr. Coldwell chooses to attribute wholly to the "selfishness" of "rich corporations," although at the present moment it is about as often due to the attitude (to which we will attach no adjective) of very powerful and well-financed trade unions.

The idea that freedom is impossible because anybody who wants to work in a motor-car factory, a railway or a bank has to turn up at a certain hour is of course one that even Mr. Coldwell would not attempt seriously to maintain; he just tosses it out casually to tickle the ears of the groundlings, and about three-quarters of the arguments that get votes for Socialism are tossed out in just the same airy way. Mr. Coldwell's party, if it ever attained power, would not really tell the locomotive engineers of the Canadian National to turn up whenever they felt like it, and thus enjoy the full freedom of Socialism. But Mr. Coldwell's party—he is its national leader and one of its sanest members—does not hesitate to seek votes by telling wage-earners that their freedom is destroyed by having to get to work at seven-thirty; that they need not obey laws passed by a non-Socialist Legislature (Mr. Winch); that a rise in prices totalling some hundreds of millions is wholly caused by a rise in profits of some thirty-odd millions; that wages have nothing to do with prices; and generally that when the selfish and tyrannical "boss class" is abolished the worker will be able to do exactly as he pleases.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

WHEN I consider how my waffle iron
Through lack of cash and butter turns to rust;
How I through income-tax (without a lie) earn
Sufficient for perhaps a daily crust;
How lack of fats convinces me that my urn
Will soon receive the remnant of my dust,
Why, then my flagging spirit mounts up higher'n
A kite, and deems its treatment most unjust.

I would go blithely onward to starvation
If I were certain that our groceries, flow
Directly to some European nation
Recovering from the military blow,—
But, lo! Our pounds of butter seem to go
To Cuba, Trinidad and Mexico!

J.E.P.

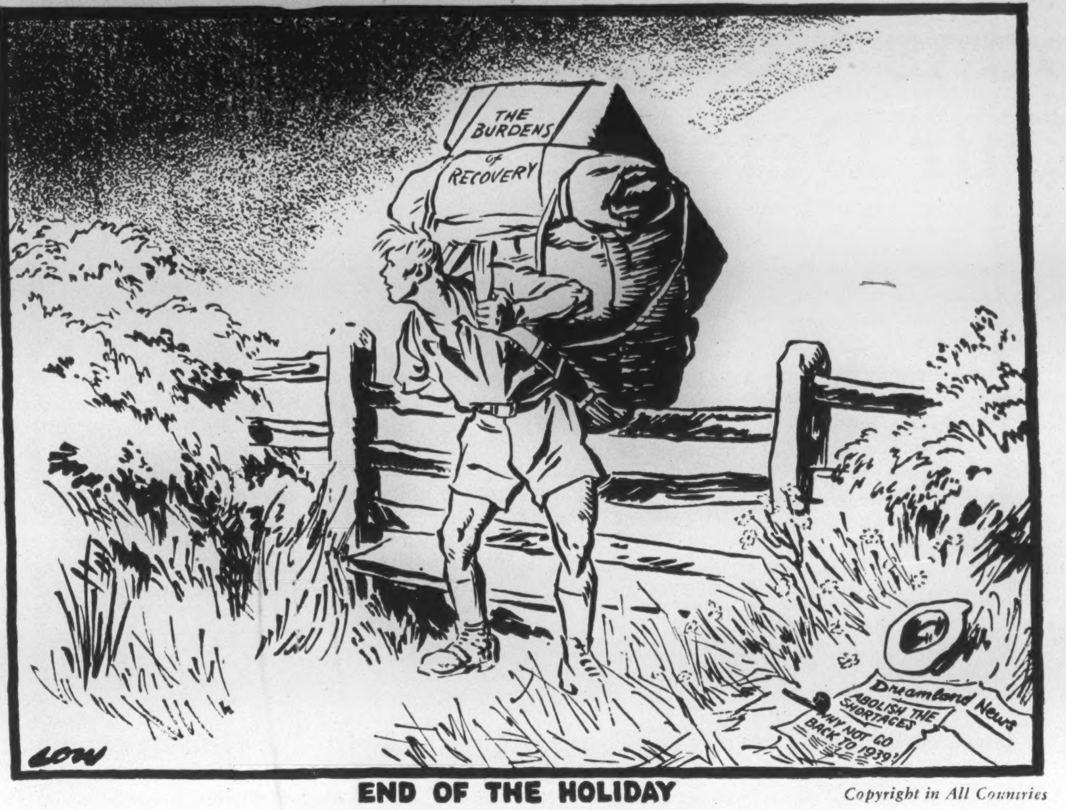
Non-Atomic Death

THE burst of the atomic bomb over Japan, which ended the last war, was so staggering in its effects and in its implications that most of us have almost forgotten that other deadly weapons still exist and are being "improved" every day. We are glad to be able to publish in this issue an article on those weapons by Col. Wallace Goforth, who was in charge of planning the equipment of the Canadian Army during the war and who, for a year afterwards, was closely associated with defence research.

Mr. Goforth believes, and we hope he is right, that this continent is very unlikely to be attacked with atomic bombs for the next ten or fifteen years, because they are so difficult to make and the materials are so scarce. Therefore his article describes more immediate threats such as jet-propelled rockets, directed by radio from the place where they are launched, and aeroplanes speeding faster than sound, and (perhaps most dangerous of all) submarines swimming faster under water than most craft can move on the surface. However, he does not for a moment suggest we can ignore the atomic bomb, and in a later article he will say what he thinks we should do to protect ourselves from at least some of its catastrophic effects.

Slavery to the Atom

THE decision of the U.S. authorities to stop an American physicist from coming to teach at a Canadian university because he had done some work on the atomic bomb is silly as well as dangerous. The principles of atomic physics that led up to the bomb are known and taught all over the world; the "know-how" that any country other than the United States has to apply before it can make a bomb lies in the field of engineering, not physics. Thus a Democratic Administration in the United States has interfered with the freedom of an individual in a way that would have made Thomas Jefferson shudder — and all to no purpose.



END OF THE HOLIDAY

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But suppose the man had been an engineer and had the know-how—what then? We think the U.S. authorities would have been just as wrong. They could not have stopped the man from saying improper things by keeping him in the United States, even though they might have had him prosecuted under their sweeping atomic energy regulations. But those regulations would neither stop him from spilling any beans that he really meant to, nor from chattering in smoking cars if he was inclined that way.

When a government refuses to allow a man to go abroad, and keeps him permanently under its own power, it is interfering with his freedom in one of the most serious ways possible—far more seriously than if it will not let him come into the country. We all have a general right (although this right may sometimes be over-ridden) to keep people out of our homes or out of our factories, but if we keep people in, and will not let them out, that is slavery.

Our own atomic authorities, specially those in the National Research Council, have on the whole been sensible about releasing information, and we hope that their constant contact with U.S. officials and officers will not contaminate them.

Labor Movement History

THE world seems to have moved a long way since the time, only a few years ago, when Mr. Mitchell Hepburn won an Ontario election by promising that the C.I.O. should never establish itself in his province—an error of policy from which the provincial Liberal party has never recovered. Today the C.I.O. enjoys a large measure of respectability, and the University of Toronto has accepted an endowment for a Sydney Hillman Memorial Fellowship for its Institute of Industrial Relations, the Fellowship being provided by the famous Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. And in Montreal Dr. J. P. Després has had published "Le Mouvement Ouvrier Canadien" (Fides, Montreal, paper, $1.50) in which he states that the C.I.O. or industrial type of union "responds better (than craft unionism) to the needs of the modern industrial economy and to the aspirations of the hitherto neglected majority of the working class". Dr. Després is a highly respectable authority; his volume carries a preface by Edouard Montpetit, of the Université de Montréal, and is published under the auspices of the Industrial Relations Department of the Faculty of Social Sciences of Laval. It is impossible to be more respectable.

This volume is the first extended study of the Canadian labor movement since that which was done by Professor Grauer for the Rowell-Sirois Commission nearly ten years ago, and the movement has moved a great deal in that period. All students of labor problems in Canada should read the chapter on "Principles and Doctrinal Tendencies", especially that part of it which relates to the Catholic unions, described here for the first time in a scientific work by an expert on labor relations. The author speaks of the Catholic union movement as having now at its disposal a number of young militants who have received a very complete academic education in economic and social questions, and he feels that its central body, the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, will not take second place to any other central labor body. It might be a good idea if non-Catholics began to see to it that their labor organizations were also provided with a similar supply of educated leaders.

A Lone Worker

THE late Senator McGeer was one of the most picturesque and fascinating characters that have ever adorned the legislative bodies of Canada. He was however essentially a lone worker, incapable of cooperating with others for the achievement even of ends which he had very much at heart. British Columbia, it may be noted, has contributed several such characters to the nation's public life. There was a time when it looked as if Mr. McGeer might effect a coalition with another somewhat pronounced lone worker in the person of Mr. Mitchell Hepburn; but the prospect never materialized.

Mr. McGeer had far more than the necessary amount of brains and personal magnetism to justify the offer of a Cabinet position. But he never sat in the Cabinet, and it is not unfair to conclude that the offer was never made. If that is so, the reason would unquestionably be the fact that Mr. McGeer could never be relied upon to accept even the indispensable minimum of party discipline, to say nothing of Cabinet solidarity. Nobody questions Mr. McGeer's devotion to the cause of the underdog, but many men of much less ability than he have achieved more for that cause through their ability to combine their efforts with those of others.

U.N. Not Exhausted

IT IS refreshing to find the director of the American Association for the United Nations, Dr. Clark M. Eichelberger, speaking out clearly against the current widespread disposition to assume that the United Nations has failed in its task of dealing with the dispute between Greece and her neighbors. In a long letter of reply to an editorial in the New York *Herald-Tribune*, which had suggested the possibility of revising Russia out of the United Nations Charter, Dr. Eichelberger points out that the Russian veto is far from being the end of the possibilities of U.N. action.

The charges about interference in Greece, he points out, can now be moved from Chapter VI to Chapter VII, dealing with "Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace and Acts of Aggression". While it might there meet with another veto, at least the time would have been occupied in another effort to mobilize world opinion.

Article 106 has further possibilities. Until national contingents are provided for under Article 43, the five great powers can be called together to discuss any situation which threatens peace and security, and no veto is provided. If the matter still remains unsettled the General Assembly, "whose force of mobilizing public opinion was well demonstrated a year ago", can recommend appropriate action, including sanctions. And of course there always remains, as SATURDAY NIGHT has very frequently pointed out, the possibility of using Article 51, for collective action in case a member of the United Nations is the victim of an armed attack and the Security Council is not functioning; such action depends of course upon agreement among the participating nations, but is fully authorized by the Charter.

Too Early a Death

THE death of Major the Hon. H. F. G. Bridges is specially to be regretted because it occurred at the extremely early age of 45, and because he had already given indications of political and executive ability which should have brought great advantage to his province. A New Brunswicker with a record of ten years in the Legislature (during three of which he was Speaker) and a descendant of an early Justice of the Supreme Court to that province, he achieved a distinguished record in the war and was proving himself a useful member of the Dominion Cabinet.

Freedom of the Press

WE LEARN from Col. O. M. Biggar that the memorandum against an absolute military censorship, which saved Canada from having that censorship imposed upon it during the final months of the war, was written not by himself, as we suggested in a recent article, but by his successor in the post of Director of Censorship, Mr. Wilfrid Eggleston. We are the more glad to make this correction because Mr. Eggleston, when not wandering about in the remoter parts of the country, is the writer of our Ottawa Letter and an old and valued contributor to SATURDAY NIGHT.

At the same time we are sure that Mr. Eggleston would be the first to declare that the authority and prestige attaching to the office of Director of Censorship, which enabled the memorandum to achieve its purposes, was in large measure the result of the firmness, wisdom and consistency exhibited by Col. Biggar during his long tenure. Canada is fortunate in having had men of the calibre of Col. Biggar and Mr. Eggleston to defend the principles of democracy in a difficult period, and to have had Mr. Gillis Purcell of the Canadian Press to present the record for our guidance in the future.

President of the I.F.U.W.

THE election of Dr. Alice Vibert Douglas, Dean of Women at Queen's University, to the presidency of the International Federation of University Women is a recognition of services rendered to the cause of women's higher education which can hardly be overestimated. Dean Douglas has recently been devoting a great deal of her time and energy to the effort to impress upon Canadians (and incidentally Americans) the terrible conditions under which higher education is now being carried on in the ravaged areas of Europe, where even the simplest articles of physical equipment, from desks and blackboards to notebooks, are in extreme shortage. Readers of SATURDAY NIGHT will remember articles on this subject from the pen of this eminent educationist and astrophysicist, and other articles exhibiting the same spirit of wide international sympathy.

GOVERNMENT BY-PRODUCTS

SINCE every Regulation by a Government requires
Administrative johnnies to enforce it,
And since it always muddles-up some citizens' desires,
Protesting lawyers at the Chief Clerk's door sit
Awaiting opportunity to talk without cessation
About the mad injustice of the silly Regulation.

Consider now if we were ruled by Socialistic planners
Emitting daily Orders by the score,
Administrators would be like an army-corps with banners,
And lobbyists increase by more and more.
We might be blessed with Government of Lofty Moral Tone,
—But hardly any citizen could call his soul his own.

J.E.M.

Novel Weapons Complicate Problem of Our Defence

By WALLACE GOFORTH

As Director of Staff Duties (Weapons) of the Canadian Army during the recent war, Col. Wallace Goforth, O.B.E., was responsible for planning both the types of weapons to be used and also the amounts that were needed. More recently, until last May, he has been Deputy Director General of Defence Research.

In this article he describes the many new weapons that have been developed in addition to the Atomic Bomb — new submarines, and aircraft and controlled missiles and high explosives — and discusses what they mean in relation to Canadian defence. He believes we on this continent do not have much to fear from controlled missiles, but new submarines might cut our lines of essential imports and exports and high explosives might destroy such vital points as the Sault Ste. Marie Canals or the Niagara power developments.

A second article, appearing in an early issue, will deal with the special dangers we face from atomic bombs and what we should do about them.

A NEW war will be fought with new weapons. The future defence of Canada may never again be confined, as in the past, mainly to defeating an enemy beyond the seas, *before* he can reach our shores.

Just as England was part of the front line of World War II, so we can be certain, if war comes ten or more years hence, that Canada will become an active theatre of combat. Our cities, homes, industries, railway marshalling centres, canals and power plants are no longer beyond the effective range of modern bomber aircraft. They will be relatively as easy to attack, from 1957 onwards, as were Warsaw, Paris, London and Rotterdam in 1938-40.

The atomic bomb has had so much publicity since the first burst just over two years ago that we have almost forgotten about other new weapons of war. There are, including the atomic bomb, six sorts of new weapons that we must look at when we are thinking of the problems of Canadian defence in a future war. What are these weapons, and how are they likely to affect us?

1. A new type submarine developed by Germany in the last stages of World War II is one of the most dangerous threats to our trade and therefore to our fighting power. It travels faster under water than most craft do on the surface and can go for tremendous distances without coming to the surface. Although too late to be used effectively against Allied shipping, it has upset completely the present advantage of surface over sub-surface craft. Unfortunately, there is no monopoly on the design and blueprints of this latest German submarine, or on the scientists and technicians which produced them.

2. Just as airpower tended increasingly to overshadow the issue, and the battlefields, of World War II, so it is to airpower that we must look for an even more dominant role in any future war, both in attack and defence. In the XB-36 the U.S.A. has developed a bomber which is capable of delivering a ten or twelve ton load of lethal missiles from this Continent to any industrial area of the earth, and to return without refueling. Similar extensions of range for escort fighters may be expected in the future. Of equal importance is the development of speed in military aircraft. Supersonic fighters (travelling faster than sound), may begin to make their appearance after 1952 and supersonic bombers after 1957.

We can now begin to visualize the intricate, and intimate, problem of our Canadian defence. It is not only a real problem in the light of increased range of aircraft; it is also one demanding the most effective and speedy system of early warning, of fast and accurate communication, of strategic and tactical interception, of perfectly organized close defence, as well as of novel civil and passive defence measures.

3. Much has been said and published recently on the terrors of bacteriological warfare. These are real enough, but they have very definite limitations. A country, such as Canada, with high standards of public health, hygiene and sanitation, is far less vulnerable to this form of attack than say India or China. Moreover, our widely dispersed population and livestock is a definite defensive advantage. Above all, there is the possibility of immunization against a steadily increasing field of bacterial agents. This is one sphere where our efforts at defensive research can play incalculable human dividends, in the normal peacetime battle of medicine against disease, in all parts of the world.

The Ones We Now Have

4. Before we deal with atomic weapons themselves, let us consider for a moment the high explosive weapons which we now have, which will remain, in improved form, a vital part of military armament in future and which, in some cases, are actually more effective weapons than atomic bombs. Some of our most vital targets on this continent are not cities but "pin-point" installations like the nickel mines and smelter at Copper Cliff, the aluminium plant at Arvida, the Chippewa and other power plants. The most vital target of all is probably the network of Canadian and U.S.A. canals at Sault Ste. Marie, through which passes the iron ore for 80 per cent of the steel industry of North America.

Against these special targets, a tight pattern of 11,000 or 22,000 lb. bombs of the latest design would be likely to do at least as much damage as an atomic bomb, and at less total cost to the attacking power. Similarly our great railway freight terminals and defiles (e.g. the spiral tunnels of the Kicking Horse Pass) would generally be more effectively disabled by high explosives than by atomic attack.

5. Then we come to guided and controlled missiles,—the later, and future, versions of V-1 and V-2. In the crucial period of the next 10, 15 and 20 years, I do not believe that this continent will have much to fear from such weapons. For shorter ranges, with atomic warheads, and with greater accuracy of aim, these new arms may indeed prove devastating and possibly even decisive.

For a country like Britain the problem of defence against these "V-21s" and "V-22s," is already both urgent and immensely difficult. From the standpoint of Canadian and U.S.A. defence, however, guided missiles represent one of the favorable items on our defence ledger. They offer a most promising means for parrying air attack in a future war. It is practically certain that we will have, in less than five years, extremely effective medium range, supersonic guided missiles of great selective accuracy, for intercepting and destroying almost any type of aircraft (even supersonic) which an enemy could send against us.

6. Now we come to the most powerful, the most lethal, the most destructive of all weapons ever conceived and perfected by man,—the atomic bomb. With all of its vast power, it has several serious limitations and restrictions which we must bear in mind when we study its results.

Owing to the "critical size" factor in all known fissile elements and isotopes thereof, by which the coming together of two or more parts brings about an almost instantaneous chain reaction and explosion, it is not at present practicable to make a bomb larger or smaller than the five already detonated. Apart from differences in the prevailing temperature, humidity, or topographical features of the target area, the pattern of physical damage by any atomic bomb is fixed, rigid and cannot be varied. This is not only true of the airburst bomb but, thanks to the second Bikini trial, it is also true of a surface or penetrating burst.

In the whole history of war, it is the unexpected element of surprise which has proved far more effective than the known and the expected. However terrible the atomic bomb may be, we do know, fairly precisely, what it can do in any given set of circumstances. Moreover it is, and will remain, very costly to produce. It can be taken as extremely unlikely that atomic bombs will ever be cheap or common weapons, even in the more distant future.

Quite apart from cost, the available supply of uranium is small and is not likely to be greatly increased even by the most intense geological survey and exploration. Thorium as a main substitute for uranium, is still questionable and problematical, on practical and economic grounds. The rigidity, scarcity of raw material and excessive cost of production for the atomic bomb, therefore, must be carefully weighed against its tremendous power.

However, the fact that atomic bombs seem to be limited in number and scope in no way lessens their catastrophic effects. In another article I shall deal with how atomic bombs might be used against us, and what we can do about them.

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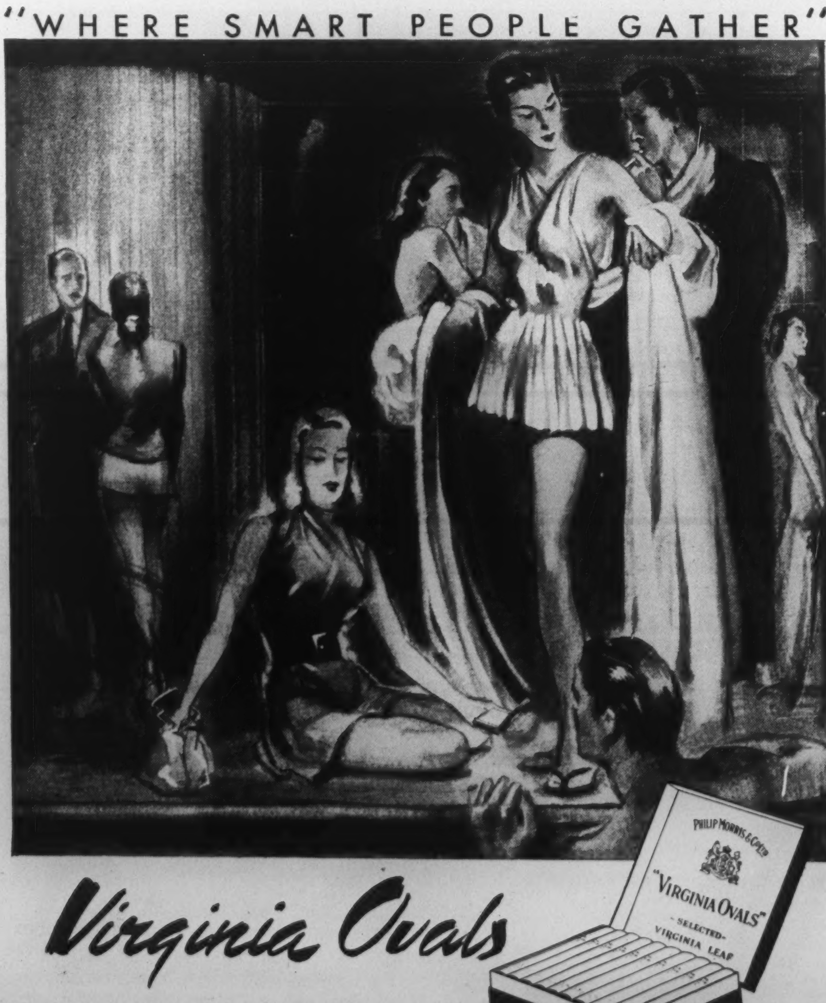

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Prairie Irrigation Plan Will Save Millions

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

In 10 years of farming, a farmer may expect one bumper crop, two good ones, three average and four failures. With the world depending on Canada for food, this is not good enough. The solution to this problem is irrigation.

John Palliser, Irish-born explorer and geographer, sent here by the British Government in 1857 has, in his famous Triangle, left us a concrete example of what irrigation can do.

Lethbridge.

THE ravages of an exceptionally dry month of July, accompanied by temperatures above the normal, have reduced the cereal yield of western Canada from the prospect of, generally, a bumper crop on July 1 to the hope of something just under an average harvest for western Canada as a whole, and virtual failure over a large part of western Saskatchewan and southeastern Alberta.

There are, of course, factors which tend to save the situation from being, for the prairie economy as a whole, anything which can properly be described as a disaster.

The excellent condition of the soil as late as the last week of June practically guaranteed a fair yield on well summer-fallowed land, even in those areas where there was no July rainfall at all. Prices of wheat, rye and flax are high enough to provide some cash income in all those areas where the crop was not a complete failure. The modified form of crop insurance known as the Prairie Farm Assistance Act will cushion the blow to some extent.

The severest blow fell, as usual, upon the light-brown soil belt which is situated in Palliser's now famous triangle, within which that economic explorer of the 1850's contended that there was no hope for permanent agricultural settlement. Captain Palliser would have been staggered, by the way, if he could have known how many billions of dollars in agricultural wealth was destined to be raised within the arbitrary line he marked out on the map. But he has been vindicated by events to this extent at least, that there is a dry core in western Canada where the hazards of raising cereals are great, and where — as was proven this July — even an exceptionally favorable fall and winter supply of moisture cannot guarantee a harvest if the June and July rains fail to arrive on time and in quantity.

Water conservation and dry-land irrigation were already, for a number of reasons, pushing their way into prominence as postwar public investment projects in western Canada, and the experiences of the past July will add to the zest which is being shown in this field.

Enthusiasts about irrigation do not always indicate the limitations as well as the possibilities in the irrigation of the dry core of western Canada. It should be baldly stated at once that quite apart from economic factors, the waters which flow eastward down the slopes of the Canadian Rockies would be quite inadequate, even if used to the last drop, to irrigate Palliser's Triangle. Long-term water-flow measurements suggest that the potential maximum (and this may be well above the engineering or economic limit) is enough water to irrigate about three million acres.

Three million acres is a lot of land. But there are at present about 66 million acres under cultivation within the three prairie provinces. This embraces large areas in Manitoba, western and northern Alberta, and northern Saskatchewan where irrigation is not, normally, either necessary or even useful. Indeed, it would not be a very bad guess to say that there is in cultivation in western Canada not more than 25 million acres within the area where crop-risk from drought, suitable soil, suitable contour levels, and so on, are such as to make irrigation an attractive proposition.

If this is sound, then something like one-eighth of the logical lands for irrigation in western Canada could be irrigated provided all the water now available were saved and diverted to that use.

Another useful figure to bear in mind is that against this maximum theoretical total of three million acres, there is at present about 400,000 acres actually "under the ditch."

The St. Mary development will add, in two or three years, about 100,000 acres to the irrigable lands of southern Alberta. By diversions from the Waterton and Belly Rivers into the new St. Mary reservoir, a further 250,000 acres can be added in southern Alberta. The plans for these additional diversions envisage a development scheme extending over the next 10 or 12 years.

Group of Streams

This will virtually exhaust the possibilities from the group of streams which arise in the glaciers of southern Alberta, south-eastern B.C. and the state of Montana. These are international streams, of course, and the water has to be divided between Canada and the United States.

Then there are the ambitious schemes further north and east, which entail use of the Bow, the Red Deer and the South Saskatchewan. As it is now generally known, work is being done on the drafting board on a mammoth proposal to dam up the South Saskatchewan River somewhere south-west of Saskatoon, creating a lake 135 miles long. The river flows in such a deep watercourse that it will be very difficult to raise the water to command a very large area of southern Saskatchewan even when the reservoir has stored the necessary supply of water.

This means that the usual gravity flow from the irrigation reservoir will have to be massively supplemented by pumping. This adds to the cost and reduces the area which can be effectively served. But it is a reasonable assumption that all of these schemes will be developed over the next two or three decades, and that eventually all the water of western Canada which can be used without excessive engineering costs will be conserved for irrigation purposes.

Irrigation has had a chequered career in western Canada, and it would be possible for an economist or cost accountant to prove that except for one or two favored projects where the initial capital investment was low, the irrigated farms have never paid for the capital costs of installing and operating the irrigation works. In other words, if the entire capital cost of a typical scheme is laid upon the irrigated acreage, the burden placed upon the irrigation farmer is so heavy that he cannot compete with dry-land farmers, and usually cannot keep up the payments at all.

As against this, it is contended that it is unfair to lay the entire capital cost upon the individual farmer, since the entire community is benefited. An auxiliary argument, perhaps less persuasive, is that the savings in drought relief in those areas where irrigation is in effect should be credited against the national or provincial expense in building or maintaining irrigation projects.

Controversy over these points can be confidently expected when the proposal to spend upwards of $100 million of nationally-collected revenue upon the various conservation and irrigation schemes of western Canada reaches parliament at Ottawa and the several provincial legislatures.

Logical Investment

Events are conspiring to support these ambitious developments. On the one hand such projects are a logical item in any portfolio of postwar public investment schemes conceived in part as insurance against cyclical unemployment. Again, it can be readily demonstrated that irrigated land supports from five to 15 times the density of population of the same land while still in a "dry" state, and this ties in with a policy of encouraging a flow of peoples to the farmlands of the west.

Perhaps more influential, over the long run, is the prospect that the world faces a long-term, perhaps a chronic, shortage of food. It was very difficult to "sell" irrigation in western Canada during the era of low agricultural prices and the illusion of vast agricultural surpluses. If the emphasis shifts to a program of increased world food production based upon more adequate world-wide consumption, and if food gluts due to maldistribution, trade barriers, and deficiency of buying power can be permanently overcome, the whole status of such areas as the irrigated lands of western Canada will change almost overnight. For there is no argument about whether irrigation of another million acres or more of prairie farmlands would step up food production. One has only to drive through the dry belt of western Canada this year and into such oases as Brooks, Taber, Coaldale—and, on a smaller scale Val Marie and East End in south-western Saskatchewan—to see the difference for himself.

There are rich soils in southern Alberta which, because of the light rainfall and excessive evaporation of that area, will normally require as much as 30 to 40 acres to support a single animal in pasture, but which, supplied with irrigation water and seeded down to potatoes, sugar-beets, peas, corn and other foods, will yield as highly as any land in Canada. Anyone familiar with drought cycles in the West must have seen irrigated gardens of half an acre or so that were producing far more food, in a dry year, than a whole section (640 acres) of land out on the dry range. These considerations will transcend the cold economics of irrigation engineering, so long as the world is demanding more food.

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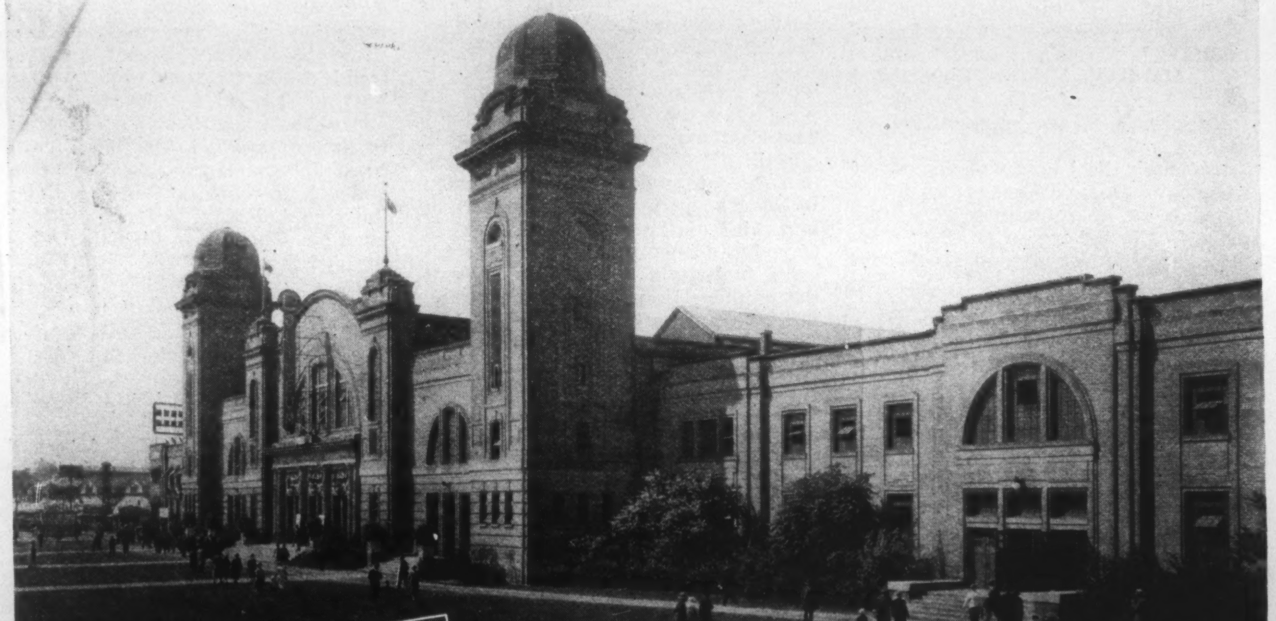

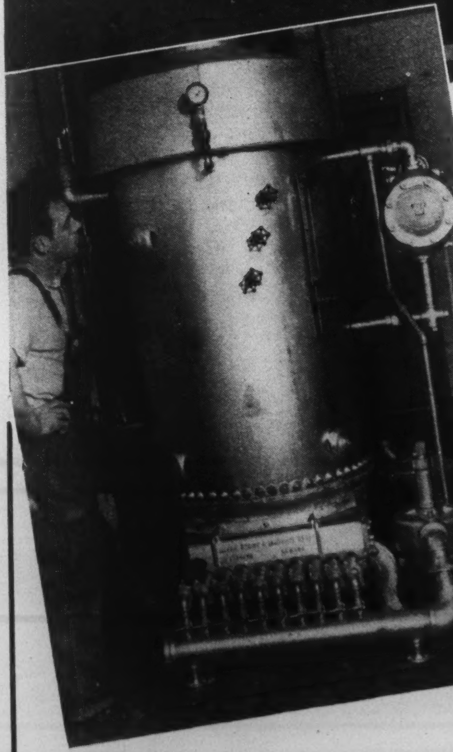

GAS— used for

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Pictured above is the famous Coliseum at the Canadian National Exhibition. The GAS boiler to the left, supplies steam for the large kitchen at the west end of the Coliseum, which is used by the Canada Catering Company Limited to supply food to their restaurant.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Federal Board Must Aid Fisheries with a Platform under Prices

By FRANK FLAHERTY

Ottawa.

EARLY this year certain economic danger signals began to appear in the fishing industry. Notable among these was a drop in the price of cod fish to the fishermen at certain Atlantic fishing ports. They got two and a half and in some cases two cents a pound compared with three and a half in 1946. The situation immediately raised the question of whether the wartime boom in the Canadian fishing industry was over, whether once again the coastal fishing communities were headed for the depths of poverty experienced in the 1930's when codfish landed brought one to one and a half cents a pound.

The answer to that question has not yet been given but the Dominion Government somewhat belatedly has brought into existence the Fisheries Prices Support Board. Its job is to put a floor under fish prices and early in September the Board will hold its first meeting to begin deliberations on how that can be done. Stewart Bates, Deputy Minister of Fisheries is chairman of the board and the other four members, Stanley Lee of Halifax, J. W. Nichols of Vancouver, K. F. Harding of Prince Rupert and Louis Beruge of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que., are practical fishery men.

Although the board will dispose of a fund of $25,000,000 it is not likely to find the maintenance of a fair price to the fishermen an easy matter. The simplest method, a subsidy, is probably not practical. Another approach, building a bigger market by getting people to eat more fish involves a lot of planning and experimentation in new fields. There is good reason to believe that when the Government sponsored the Fisheries Prices Support Act in parliament a couple of years ago it had no very clear idea of how the law was to be made to work. Setting it up has been the job of the late Hon. Frank Bridges who became Minister of Fisheries in 1945.

The concern about the price of cod fish is due to the fact that that is the pressure point for the industry. Codfish to the fishing industry is what wheat is to agriculture. As it goes so go the rest of the fishery products, and if cod brings a poor return the industry's position is bad because cod bulks large in the industry's total output. The immediate cause of the decline in the price of cod has been a slowing up of demand for fresh and frozen cod in the United States.

Not the least of the complicating features of attempting to stabilize fish prices is the diversity of the industry as between the three principal fishing regions, the east coast, the west coast and the inland lakes. Inland fisheries are almost wholly dependent on the U.S. for their markets. The East coast product goes roughly one third into domestic consumption, one third to the U.S. and one third to other countries. On the west coast one third of the fish is consumed in Canada and two thirds exported with sales to Britain abnormally high at the moment because of the channelling of canned salmon to that market. This export situation practically rules out the use of either a direct or a concealed subsidy. U.S. fishermen are already resentful of Canadian competition in their domestic markets and the application of a subsidy would immediately bring countervailing duties into effect.

Moreover Canada is about to sign a trade charter at Geneva which is expected to outlaw export subsidies. It is impractical to segregate export and domestic business in such a way as to subsidize domestically consumed fish. If it were possible, of course, a direct subsidy could be paid on the landed value of the catch to bring it up to a fair price, or at the wholesale level with conditions attached which would carry it back to the producer. Again the Board could buy fish and sell at a loss, an indirect form of subsidy not likely to escape the notice of tariff authorities at Washington.

Eat More Fish

The hard way and the way which the board will probably move whether or not in conjunction with other efforts is to get Canadians to eat more fish. There are people in the business who think the home market has been ignored up to now, treated as an appendage of the export market. Leaders in the industry are talking about giving the consumer better fish at a fair price. Fish, it is admitted, is the most delicate of all food products to handle and yet its handling, on the way to the consumer in the interior, has received less attention than has that of other food products. It is said that the handling of fish is at the same stage as the handling of eggs was 20 years ago.

If it attempts to establish controls over the merchandizing of fish the board will run into both practical and legal difficulties, difficulties which can be surmounted in time. The Federal Government can regulate the handling of fish at the seaboard, see that it leaves there in good condition but that, say the experts, is not the important point. Fish generally speaking is handled properly at seaboard, leaves there in good condition. But it is shipped in carload lots to central markets, weekly or twice weekly. It arrives from the East coast at Montreal, probably on a Thursday, already seven days old. It takes another couple of days to reach the wholesale warehouse, and another time to reach the retail store. It is probably defrosted and frozen a couple of times before it is finally sold.

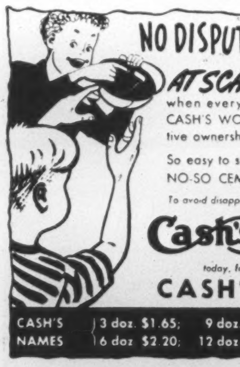
Inspection and control at the retail and wholesale level is a matter of provincial jurisdiction. Neither the Board nor the Federal Government can butt in there. One of the ways the Board might get around that would be to use its capital to buy fish at seaboard and sell it at retail through established firms, using them as agents. It could then impose what conditions it chose on its agents. Or, in a matter of a year or so, it might persuade provincial authorities to enact legislation similar to that which has made possible the grading of eggs and poultry. That involves a delegation of provincial powers under property and civil rights to the federal authority.

Speedier Transportation

In the line of subsidy the question can be raised as to whether the Board might not, without risking a charge of indirectly assisting exports, use some of its funds to bring about speedier movement of fish to markets, in other words underwrite the difference between the cost of weekly freight shipments and daily express shipments.

Along with the question of quality goes the question of price. If the housewife is to buy more fish—and Canada's present per capita consumption of frozen fish of about three pounds per person per year could easily be stepped up without hurting demand for other food products—the price must be comparable to that of other foods. The Atlantic coast fisherman now gets about two and a half cents for his cod, that is the round fish, gutted and with the head on. The frozen fillet made from the cod leaves the coast at about 13 cents a pound f.o.b. Transportation costs to Toronto amount to about a cent or a cent and a half a pound. The frozen cod fillet retails in Toronto at 33 cents a pound. The price the fisherman gets bears little relation to the retail price.

Fishing is one of Canada's main primary industries, a key point to the whole national economy. It gives employment to some 75,000 people, if those employed in processing are included. Communities along the coasts are wholly dependent upon it. Over a period of years prior to the war these communities suffered a relatively greater collapse in living standards and social organization than did the prairies during the period of drought and low prices, although less was heard of their troubles. Expressed in its simplest terms the job of the Fisheries Prices Support Board is to find the one cent per pound for the cod fishermen which spells the difference between prosperity and depression.



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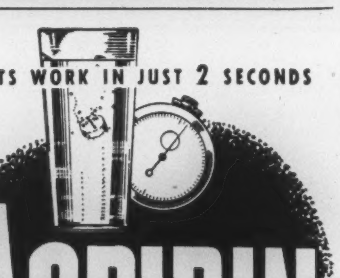

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Matadi Offers Future of Wealth, Plenty

By H. REID WILSON

Matadi in the Belgian Congo is situated 95 miles up the Congo River. The Belgian Congo is one of the few countries in the world which can still offer the prospect of wealth and Matadi is the first stop at which the majority of travellers first set foot. Matadi is also the port from which almost illimitable agricultural and mineral wealth in the form of copper, tin, rubber, cotton and uranium so hungrily sought embarks for the rest of the world.

Matadi, Belgian Congo.

IF YOUR atlas is an old one or a small one the chances are you won't find Matadi. You will find, though, the vast territory of the Belgian Congo in the heart of central Africa, and you will trace its only outlet to the sea—the mouth of the mighty Congo on the west coast of the continent.

Take a point 95 miles up river, on the south bank, and you have Matadi. You have, too, the point at which the almost illimitable agricultural and mineral wealth of the Belgian colony is embarked for Great Britain, Europe and America.

Of course there are nowadays efficient and frequent air services between Europe and Leopoldville, the capital of the Congo, and many a newcomer and old-timer uses them. But Matadi, a major post as little generally known as any in the world, remains the jumping-off place for a global commerce, and the first bit of Congo soil on which the majority of immigrants set foot. Through Matadi flow the palm oil, ground nuts, cotton, rubber, cocoa, coffee, copper, manganese, tin, iron —and uranium—so hungrily sought by the rest of the world.

And at Matadi arrive hundreds of young and optimistic Belgians—administrators, planters, traders, professional men—seeking a livelihood in one of the few countries which can still offer the prospect of wealth and plenty.

Barren Gorge

It was at Matadi that I disembarked, myself a first-timer in the country, after eight hours steaming from the majestic, swampy, equatorial mouth of the Congo to the barren gorge in the face of which Matadi clings.

As you look at Matadi from the river, before docking, you see only a frontage of wharves, railway lines, cranes and customs sheds backed by a straggly, unsymmetric collection of wood-cum-stone houses built on the face of a steep and stony hill. Dominating all is a tall, grey building, the Metropole; the luxury hotel of Matadi. And interspersed amongst the houses are brilliant patches of flamboyant Jacoranda and Bougainvillea. I did not know what to expect when I got ashore.

I did not have long to find out. With a sadly incomplete knowledge of French and a complete ignorance of the native language I did all I could in the 12 hours I had after the customs had finished with me. The Metropole was full; so I found a room in the annex of a fifth-rate hotel with a Portuguese manager. I ate a greasy though palatable dinner.

The town looked just as unsystematic ashore as it did from the ship, and after dinner I walked up a steep concrete road to the Metropole. I wanted to find out more about the place. I was only just in time, for Matadi proper closes like a clam at 9 p.m. I had time for one quick drink in a sort of Moorish courtyard —or more correctly, area—of the multi-storeyed hotel before the lights were turned out, and I with them. It was pretty dull, and the newcomers looked bored and disappointed.

But before I left the Metropole I heard of something brighter. Nothing more nor less than a night-club, "La Ferme", four or five kilometers from Matadi, out in the bush. A taxi took me there, for an immodest charge, along a bumpy, red-dirt road. And when I saw "La Ferme" I felt better.

Lying on another, but more gentle, hillside "La Ferme" was bright with lights and music. I could see from the outside that it was an open-air dance floor with verandah on three sides and a bar on the fourth. The floor was crowded as I entered with people dancing the Spinonse. It was a strange scene of men and women, young and old, short and tall, fat and thin, bending, bowing, bobbing to a rhumba tune played on a radio-gramophone.

Most of the patrons were dapper little Belgians, with a smattering of Portuguese—Matadi lies close to Angola—and a leavening of ships' officers of various nationalities. But what struck me most was a stag party of six; a table where bottles of beer replaced the brandy and cake of the other customers. The six were obvious Britishers. I joined them as easily as one always joins one's fellow-countrymen in a very foreign atmosphere.

The situation of these six may not have been unusual or dramatic, but I liked their story and liked their company. They were all sailors and they found themselves in the Congo either through conscription and the Ministry of War Transport or because they were professionals, skilled in their trade and chosen for the job they had on hand.

Pleasure Yacht

They were the crew of a three-masted yacht, the "Mercator," onetime pleasure yacht of the King of Denmark. Lying at Boma, a riverside station between Matadi and the Atlantic, this crew of six were to man her on a tow back to Europe—to Antwerp where the "Mercator" would change hands from the Admiralty to the Belgian Government.

They were tough, these men; and quietly self-possessed as only Britishers know how to be in a country which is not their own. Their skipper, Gus Wildenuff, Romford, near London, could make himself at home anywhere.

Matadi was dead as I drove back to my squalid annex. But when I caught the train at seven o'clock that morning—one of those paradoxically cool and beautiful mornings of equatorial Africa—the party from "La Ferme" was just coming home. Gus Wildenuff and his boys had been in at the kill. I saw them as I left the dockside station.

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THE MELTING POT

Twilight for Beau Peep

By J. N. HARRIS

BRUCE Bellows, chatter columnist for the Wurst Syndicate, lay dying and idly counting the celebrities who dropped in for a last plug. He was surprised and touched to see Corncrake, his rival from the Riotous Features Syndicate, walk in with a floral tribute which, although it undoubtedly seemed to take things for granted, was undeniably expensive.

"Corncrake, old man," he beamed, "unless you came to gloat, it's nice of a busy man like you to spare me a visit when I have only two hours to live."

Corncrake was a man lightly moved, and at the moment he was heavily moved.

"Not at all, old man," he said. "Two hours, just think. Bellows old chap, I'm going to spend the whole two hours with you."

"Don't even consider it," said Bellows. "Do you think I want you around here for the rest of my life?"

Corncrake sat back startled.

"Is that your own?" he asked incredulously.

Bellows nodded.

"You didn't steal it anywhere?"

Bellows shook his head.

Overcome by emotion and admiration, Corncrake sobbed openly.

"I wish I'd said that," he blurted. "Bruce, old boy, give me an exclusive on it."

In his weakened state, Bellows somewhat incautiously agreed that Corncrake should have exclusive right to the publication of his *mot*, in spite of the binding nature of his contract with Wurst.

Back at his desk, Corncrake thought the whole thing over in a more rational manner. A story like this, he thought, will really cap the Bellows legend, and why should he go out of his way to help Bellows? He really ought to save the thing for his own deathbed, or at any rate, for some better occasion. His obituary note on his rival, in the end, said simply that Bellows' death had left a gap in the Algonquin that might never be filled.

A few weeks later, Corncrake was beginning to regret his duplicity. He had a haunted feeling, and everything seemed to be going wrong. He was listing middle-aisles among the renotables weeks ahead of time, and had two libel actions. He listed a couple who hadn't been married to each other for over a year as having an heiring. He also felt a pricking which his psychoanalyst diagnosed as the vestigial remains of his conscience.

At last, however, a suitable occasion arose to get rid of Bellows' quip. An elder statesman whom Corncrake had been plugging from the day that his success seemed assured was stricken. The elder statesman had consistently snubbed Corncrake in life and didn't hesitate to do so again with almost his last gasp.

"Away from my deathbed, you snatcher-up of ill-considered trifles you," he roared.

But Corncrake wrote: "Morgan Pennyweight greeted me with a wan smile. 'This is it, Charlie', he said, calling me, as usual, by my first name. 'These doctors tell me I have only an hour or so.'

"Awed by the thought that death, too, could call on the great, I offered to pass the last hours by his side.

" 'No, no, Charlie,' he said, 'there is your work. That must go on. Besides,' and as he said it, the old wry chuckle crept back into his face, 'do you think I want you around here for the rest of my life?' "

Corncrake marked the last sentence "10 PT BOLD", and threw it in the basket.

Scarcely an obituary of Pennyweight failed to steal the line during the next few days, and it was later reprinted in nine digests. Biographers busily writing about Napoleon, Bismarck, Oscar Wilde and Fielding all picked it up and incorporated it into the dying moments of their heroes, and finally it was printed in the third reader in a series of school texts.

Corncrake was extremely happy about the whole thing, for a while, but the haunted feeling grew worse. He seemed to detect Pennyweight's influence as well as Bellows' in the many accidents that befell him, until his readers numbered scarcely 10,000,000 which, of course, was oblivion.

He went around trying to confess his duplicity to people in bars, but they all told him just to go away.

•

THE new film-making technique, as exposed by *Harper's* is a bit more frightening than the nuclear experiments. It seems that Dr. Gallup's young men round up a nice, dull normal audience and ask them if they would like to see a film called "Wedlock Unnecessary", with Constant Menace and Gary Indiana. They give the audience a brief resumé of the plot. If the audience's reply is "But natch!" they tell the producer to go ahead and make the film.

And when the film is ready, what do Gallup's boys do but round the audience up again, give them the counters like an umpire's ball and strike indicator and let them watch the film. The indicator is calibrated from "Strictly from hunger" to "Out of this world", and the audience keeps pulsing its opinion up to a televoter as the film unwinds. The film is then rushed to the desired level of mediocrity, and released.

Mr. Ernest Borneman, who describes these horrors, claims that another outfit is now busily writing novels, plays and shooting scripts by a similar method. Perish the thought.

We should rather like to equip Mary Lowrey Ross with one of those indicators, connected by direct wire to an electric-shocking device in the producer's chair in Hollywood. When he didn't feel anything, he'd know he was doing fine.

•

THE young things: This is a faithful report of the conversation of some young women, ranging in age from three to six, who were undressing to go in for a swim. One of them, rather prim, did not like to undress in company and said so. The others told her that was just silly.

"We're all girls," one of them explained.

"Yes," said another, "now if there were a little boy here it would be different."

She reflected a moment and then added, "Hubba, Hubba, Tingaling!"

•

TWO urchins creep stealthily out of the nursery school, and disappear into the lane. After a quick look round to make sure they are not followed, they put their heads together, and one says with a horrible glint:

"What was the good one you said you heard?"

"Not so loud. It's about a little girl taking some stuff to her sick grandma. A wolf saw her and found out where she was going, so he ran ahead—and here's the punch-line—he ate the grandmother, gobbled her right up."

"Gee, where did you hear it?"

"I got Auntie alone, when my parents were out to the Home and School Club. She doesn't know any better."

"There's a whole book of stories like that at our place, but they hide it. I got it and read one about Jack the Giant Killer. Gosh, what a story! I was isolated for half an hour when I got caught."

"Oh, sure, and Little Winston was banished from social play yesterday for repeating that one about *'Fee, Fie, Foe, Fum'*."

"Yeah, come on we'd better go back. Light your cigarette and try to pretend we just slipped out for a quiet smoke."

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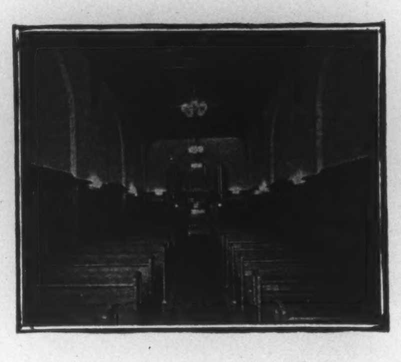

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WASHINGTON LETTER

U.S. Determined to Help Britain but Opinions Vary on Method

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

POSITIVE assistance for Great Britain can be expected from the discussions to ease terms of the $3,750,000,000 American loan to Britain which started here this week between a British delegation headed by Sir Wilfred Eady and the U.S. advisory council on International Monetary Problems, headed by Treasury Secretary Snyder.

The opinion seems to prevail here that the U.S. should, in its own interest and for the good of the entire free world, continue to help the British commonwealth in every possible way.

There is genuine sympathy for the long-suffering British people, who now, after years of privation, find it necessary to tighten their belts again. There is confidence, also, that Britons will be able to weather through this present crisis—with U.S. aid of course.

There is a natural divergence of opinion about the causes of the present financial crisis in London and genuine concern about the probable effect if further financial assistance is granted.

Secretary Snyder revealed, in announcing the conference, that England would ask concessions on the loan terms which would permit her to conserve her dwindling dollar supply. She hoped to accomplish this by increasing imports from British dominions and decreasing imports from the United States.

Goods Not Dollars

The United States is ready to help. But it is possible that American help in the crisis may be proffered in the form of goods, rather than in dollars, as Senator Taft recently proposed. There is growing opposition to sending more dollars into the European market because of the rapidity with which American dollars drift into the hands of speculators.

A widely held American view is that the Mother Country's financial plight is the direct result of lack of confidence in the Attlee government's financial and economic policies.

Regardless of opposition to British socialism, this country is aware that if nothing is done there is real danger of economic collapse in Britain. Any thinking American knows what this would mean in the current race between democracy and totalitarianism.

The U.S. State Department and the Treasury declared their willingness to negotiate reasonable proposals to help Britain save dollars. The situation requires immediate action and it is not possible to wait for help under the long-range Marshall Plan for European recovery.

Self-Interest

The war dislocated the British economy to change her from a creditor to a debtor nation and upset her normal system of trade, which is based on vast imports. U.S. economists point out that in her struggle for recovery through continuance of Commonwealth preference, and strenuous bidding for foreign markets, Great Britain may emerge as a great trade rival of the United States. Some American businessmen take a dim view of this at a time when American industry is trying to entrench itself in the world market as a safety valve against business recession at home.

Already the British recovery program has caused a tremendous export loss to the American film industry. The heavy British tax on U.S. movies, prompted Hollywood producers to stop film shipments to the British isles. This will mean a loss of millions of dollars yearly to the industry.

Furthermore, it is explained that Britain is seeking recovery through an effort to keep costs of production low by wartime direction of labor at a time when U.S. organized labor is demanding and getting large pay increases.

Winston Churchill himself has made a comparison between the Hitler world trade program and what the Attlee government is doing, and American commentators—somewhat hesitantly—have pointed out the similarity with Nazi use of government-directed industry to capture world markets.

Critics of expanded aid to Britain contend that British recovery should be based on world wide revival of "free and untrammelled" multilateral world trade. They say that there would be no place for the British preferential system in such a program. They recall that it was British insistence on retaining the Empire preferences that "pretty well stymied" the Geneva Trade Conference.

Charges have been made that Britain "is not participating in good faith in the whole effort to bring foreign trade back to a fully multilateral basis." She is accused of endeavoring to preserve certain exclusive trade conditions which in the long run will give her the great advantage of a solid economic bloc of British commonwealth nations which would be pretty well closed to American trade."

Exponents of "free enterprise" use the British situation to criticize socialistic programs of the Attlee government. They point out that the private American money which normally goes into investments abroad is not likely to be invested in a socialistic nation where there is danger of expropriation.

Steadily Worse

Now Churchill says that England is heading for "totalitarianism".

Fortunately, the American people are aware of the severe added strain that the new austerity program will impose on the British people. They know that ever since 1939 Britons endured wartime privation and that conditions have actually grown steadily worse during the past two years of peace.

His American cousins realize that under the new Attlee law John Bull will have less choice of jobs. He must eat less and work harder. There will be less time for housing, less cloth for clothes. Motorists will be cut from nine gallons a month to six. Those lively American movies have been cut off.

Americans are certain the British people can lick this situation. They did the impossible at Dunkirk. And this is merely another economic Dunkirk, but one in which the U.S. has a vital stake.

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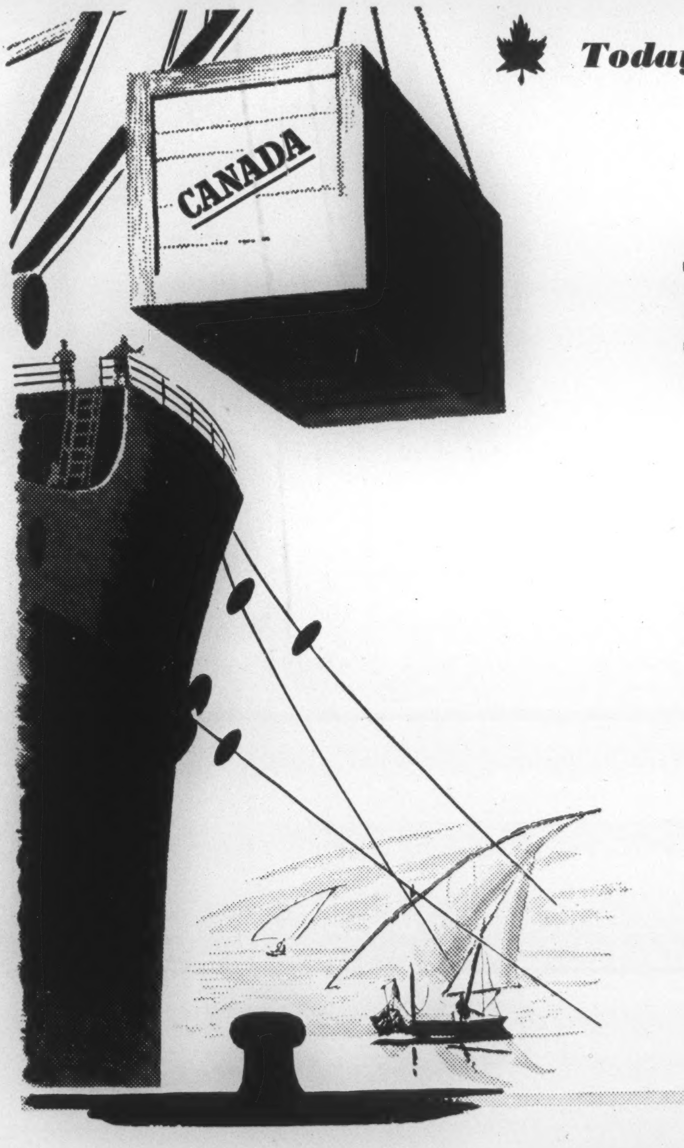

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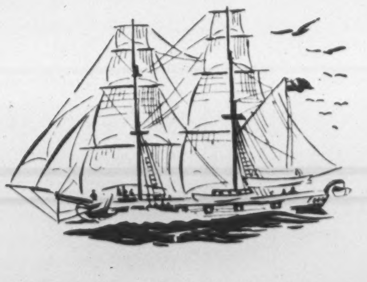
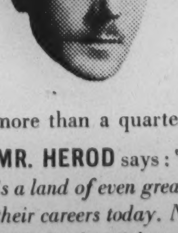
ALL OVER the world today, Canadian products are known—and Canada's modern greatness recognized—as Canadian initiative builds our export trade to totals undreamed of in the past. During the war we became the second exporting nation of the world. TODAY our exports, with a value *more than 2½ times as great* as those of pre-war years, make an immense contribution to modern Canadian development, benefiting all business, creating new and greater opportunities for all Canadians.

Furs and Fish were Canada's first exports. Our trade in the beginning was a monopoly of the merchants of Old France; next it was almost exclusively with and through Britain. By 1860, though, we were controlling our own commerce.



Down to the end of the 19th Century, our chief exports were sawmill and timber products. Next in importance were cheese and fish. The great wheat exporting era began with the 1900's. By 1939 newsprint had become our most valuable export.

World War II's demands spurred our production and exports to unprecedented heights. Canada's huge shipments of foodstuffs and munitions were one of the greatest contributions made by any nation to the successful prosecution of the war.



GERARD HEROD of Oakville, Ont., was a clerk in a department store nine years ago. At the age of 24 he added $400 savings to his natural interest in machinery and began to manufacture red clay flower pots. Initial difficulties were overcome by determination and his native Canadian enterprise. Today his firm, Dominion Potteries Limited, produces more than a quarter of a million dollars worth of pottery a year.

MR. HEROD says: "*Canada proved a land of opportunity for me. She is a land of even greater opportunity for young Canadians commencing their careers today. Now, more than ever before, there are within Canada's borders rich rewards to be won, successful careers to be achieved.*"

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U.K. Partner Amazed by Canadian Quality

By MARJORIE FREEMAN CAMPBELL

Until 14 years ago, the commercial manufacture of decorated chinaware in Canada had been markedly unsuccessful. Then two Hamilton men decided to tackle it, tempted by absence of competition and the fact that one of them had the necessary technical knowledge. Lack of this had been one of the chief reasons for the failure of other attempts.

From 12 men to a staff today of 450 turning out 50,000 items daily is an indication of just how successful a venture it has proved for Sovereign Potters. Amalgamation with a leading English firm has recently been announced. Pictures taken at the factory are on page 2.

WHEN the idea of the Sovereign Potters, Hamilton, Ontario, was born in the early 1930's as a result of the depression, it was a sally into a field in Canada in which failures to that date had been predominant.

As early as 1686 bricks and pots had been made in Quebec, the province with the longest and most extensive pottery history in the Dominion, Medicine Hat Potteries, in Alberta, were proving successful in the manufacture of white ware and art pieces, and other provinces, notably British Columbia, had public and private kilns in which was fired pottery of undoubted merit.

But the commercial manufacture of decorated ware had not met with like success. Three times attempted, it had three times failed, largely because of lack of technical knowledge and under-capitalization.

In spite of this, however, when two Hamilton men, W. G. Pulkingham and A. G. Etherington, decided in 1933 to embark on a new enterprise and selected for their venture the field of commercial pottery, there was enough Hamilton capital with faith in the undertaking to provide the necessary backing.

"Why did we choose commercial pottery?" said Mr. Etherington—Sales Manager of the company of which Mr. Pulkingham is President—"Because that field was wide open; there was nobody in the business in Canada. Because Hamilton lay in a natural gas area which promised cheap operation of kilns. Although recently," he interposed, "we have had to substitute oil for gas. And because we had the technical knowledge other founders had lacked, since Mr. Pulkingham had spent several years in East Liverpool potteries in Ohio."

He gestured to the wall of his office where dozens of plates, each individual in design, were displayed on shelves.

"We've come a long way since 1933. When we started we had only 12 men brought in from across the line—each a skilled technician in his own department."

From the shelf he lifted a turquoise blue dinner plate centred with a floral spray and patterned with gold, and a gay, modernistic plate with huge flowers hand-painted in the primary colors.

"By the end of the first year the 12 had increased to 40. Today, in our 14th year, we employ a staff of 450, of whom most are skilled or semi-skilled workers." Mr. Etherington held out the plates. "And we turn out 50,000 items similar to this per day."

Public Demands Variety

"To satisfy public demand," he continued, "we must produce a great variety of ware. That gives rise to one of our most difficult problems: obtaining new designs. In the popular-priced field we cater to every taste."

That Sovereign caters successfully is proved by the demand for its products and by the comments of visitors to the plant.

One of the most widely representative groups ever to inspect the pottery was sponsored by T. H. Ross, M. P. for Hamilton East, and was composed of the wives of Members representing constituencies from Alberta to Nova Scotia.

Surprise that such an enterprise existed in Canada; approval of the ware produced; appreciation of the skill of Canadian workers: these were the reactions, together with the question of eventual possibilities for this new Canadian industry.

"To me it is a miracle," said one, "thick, muddy water at the beginning and these lovely dishes at the end!"

Before the "thick, muddy water"—literally a mixture of refined clays, feldspar and quartz—begins its conversion towards earthenware through numerous processes and various departments, there are certain initial steps which must be taken.

New Designs

First comes the creation on paper of the new design, its submission and acceptance. A cup, saucer and plate are then modelled in plaster by the designer and from these the first "master" molds are made. The cup and saucer are the all-important pieces in the set, the design of the cup handle, angular or circular, determining the shape of practically all hollow ware, i.e., such pieces as creams, sugars and gravies, so termed in contradistinction to flatware, or plates.

It is of interest to note that in earthenware, which is intended for hard, everyday use, handles are never allowed to project above cup level.

"If the cup, saucer and plate we have made are approved," said Bertram Watkin, Sovereign's designer and modeller, "we make models and master molds of the remaining items in the service. Then we are ready to move into mass production by running off models from the master molds; casing these models back and front in plaster to make the original die, or case; from this case making more molds and from these, again, still more cases.

"Simple design, no obstacles to stop smooth running, no parts requiring special handwork—these are the points to remember in mass production," said Mr. Watkin.

Childhood, with its universal delight in mud pies, would find a happy hunting-ground in the damp "slip house" of a pottery where clanking machinery compounds enormous clay-and-water mixes.

To obtain proper clays a pottery may go far afield. Although many kilns are built in proximity to clay deposits, more important considerations are fuel supply, transportation facilities and adjacent markets.

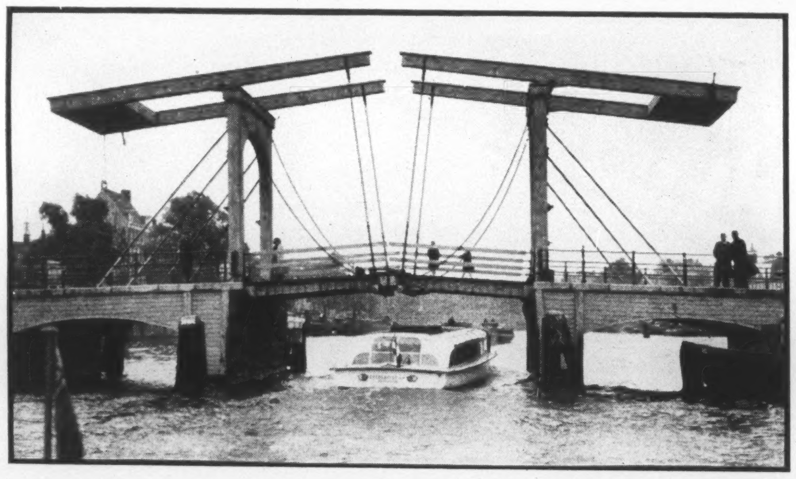
Sovereign transports some clays as far as 1,000 miles, from Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee. It obtains two from Quebec, one from Ontario. From the recent development in the Lakefield area, Ontario, it procures nephaline syenite, the only known deposit of its kind in the world, which, as a supplement to feldspar, promotes translucency in china, while in earthenware it tightens and binds the body.

Hand-trucked to the slip house from storage bins, these clays are dumped, with water, into a rumbling "agitator", to be beaten and churned into a smooth, creamy paste, or slip, then fed into underground wells. From these it is pumped up through magnets which remove discoloring iron and minerals, is passed over a spiked lawn to weed out foreign matter, and is again returned underground.

By now plastic enough to be molded, the slip is pumped into a press where excess water is expelled and the clay formed into round, mat-like leaves. Into a paddled pug mill, resembling an iron fireman, these go, to be ground out in a continuous gray sausage-roll which is cut into moist lengths and trucked to the jigger room.

There on long rows of jiggers—the modern, electrified version of the ancient potter's wheel—is begun the transformation into flatware.

On the revolving jigger head, to which has been attached a mold of the piece to be made, the jigger man, or potter, turns a pancake of clay



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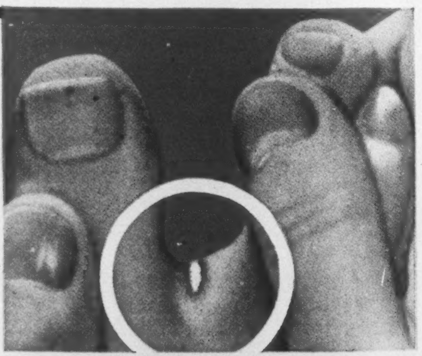
Absorbine Jr. kills Athlete's Foot "Bugs" on contact!

Before
After

Here you see a picture, much enlarged, of the parasitic growth which causes the pain and maddening itching of Athlete's Foot. These tiny organisms flourish on perspiration products and dead skin. When they attack raw flesh, every step is torture.

Here you see a picture (same magnification) of Athlete's Foot organisms *after* contact with Absorbine Jr. Note how the growth has wilted and died. No longer can it cause itching and pain. Contact with Absorbine Jr. has *killed* the growth!

Look for **Cracks between your toes**



When feet are hot and steaming, perspiration irritates the skin, often to the point where it cracks and shreds away in moist patches. This summer condition invites Athlete's Foot! The ever-present organisms multiply fast in warm weather . . . they attack raw flesh through the open cracks, and every step is agony!

Apply **Absorbine Jr. full strength**

Absorbine Jr. kills the Athlete's Foot organisms on contact! To guard against reinfection: Don't share towels or bath-mats. Boil socks at least 15 minutes to kill the organisms. Disinfect shoes. In advanced cases consult physician.

Absorbine Jr. also benefits you four other important ways:

1. It dries the skin between the toes, discouraging future attacks of Athlete's Foot.
2. It relieves itching and pain of Athlete's Foot.
3. It dissolves the perspiration products on which Athlete's Foot organisms thrive.
4. It cleanses and helps heal broken tissues.

Absorbine Jr.

Play Safe! *Daily Hygiene!* You can help ward off Athlete's Foot by applying Absorbine Jr. to your feet *every day!* Wonderfully cooling and refreshing after bathing. Absorbine Jr. has also been famous for more than 50 years for the relief of muscular aches and pains. Ask your druggist for Absorbine Jr. today. $1.25 for a long-lasting bottle.

W. F. YOUNG, INC., Lyman House, Montreal.

Absorbine Jr.

into a dish. With his hand he runs down the clay, with a tool deftly shapes the back, the front being formed by the mold.

A drying in the stove room, a trip along the finishing line to be trimmed, sponged and inspected, and the "greenware" is ready for its first firing in the bisque kiln.

In the meantime, in the casting department, hollow ware pieces of the service are being prepared for the same furnace. From a bucket of liquid slip the molds, previously described, are filled through an opening in the top, are allowed to stand until the slip begins to set about the edge and are then emptied back into the bucket. Clay left on the mold becomes the dish. After it is thoroughly set, the mold is pried apart and the ware removed.

Casseroles, having handles cast in the mold, are left until dry. Hollow ware, to which handles must be applied, is allowed only to set. To prevent drying, it is placed after trimming and sponging in a damp cellar, to wait its turn with the handle sticker.

1,200 Cups an Hour

"One of the things visitors find most interesting," said Roland Packer, foreman of the clay shop, "is the automatic cup machine which turns out 1,200 cups an hour, molding and shaping them as on the jigger line.

"Cups of heavy vitrified ware, such as we supply to hotels, clubs and railways, are not made in this machine but on a manual line like the flatware."

In all, decorated ware receives three firings. The first, in the bisque kiln at a temperature of about 2200 degrees Fahrenheit, converts the greenware into dull, stonelike "biscuit". For this firing the ware is placed on carborundum slabs on the kiln cars, with vitrified ware bedded in sand and the larger earthenware, or semi-porcelain, pieces in aluminum powder.

Slowly the kiln cars are propelled hydraulically into the kiln where the heat is built up to the centre, tapers off to the end. Too sudden contact with, or removal from the glowing inferno that sheds its heat over the whole shop would cause the ware to crack. "The faster we hurry production through the kilns," remarked the foreman, "the heavier our loss."

Before the second, "glost" firing ware is coated with liquid glass, or glaze. At a temperature of 1800-1900 degrees Fahrenheit this glaze flows, coating the surface evenly. To prevent marring, pieces in this and the final firing are supported on fireclay pins in clay containers called saggers.

Decoration by transfer or handpainting requires a third firing in the decorating kiln. With this the ultimate stage in the miracle is achieved.

As shown in pictures on page two, decoration by transfer is a comparatively simple procedure. Gold lining is applied automatically. Colored lining, however, stippling of gold edges with a rubber sponge, rubber stamping of gold patterns, handpainting of designs: all these call for greater dexterity of eye and hand.

Lining demands the greatest skill, the longest training. As a dish revolves slowly on a turntable, deft fingers touch a brush point to the surface and a line springs instantaneously; it is the dish not the brush that moves.

Since different colors volatilize at different heats, care must be taken in combining those that require similar temperatures. The decorating kiln never exceeds 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.

Red Bugbear

"Gold requires careful firing, also reds," said Mr. Etherington. "Selenium red is the bugbear of all ceramics. It is a very light red which burns away at very high temperatures. We once tried a Dutch motif on a plate—a girl in blue skirt and white apron, boy in red pants. When the batch came out there was the girl, blue skirt and all. But the boy had lost his pants; they'd been completely burned off!"

What is the future of Sovereign Potters?

That it is brighter than its founders ever anticipated is evidenced by a recent surprise announcement—the amalgamation of Sovereign Potters, Hamilton, Canada, and Johnson Brothers (Hanley) of Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England, the largest manufacturers of tableware in the British Commonwealth, with markets in Canada, United States, Australia, South Africa, India and South America.

For 75 years Johnson Brothers have been creating and producing internationally known semi-porcelain. Their merger with the young Canadian firm will make the combined undertaking one of the largest producers in the world.

Why the amalgamation with Sovereign particularly?

Mr. E. James Johnson, son of Sir Ernest Johnson, chairman of the Board of Directors of Johnson Brothers, answered this.

"We were amazed," said Mr. Johnson, "at the high quality of Sovereign's product. The future potentialities of this pioneer Canadian venture are bright, and the union of the two firms should result in the creation, for the benefit of the Canadian people, of beautiful pottery second to none in the world."

Several helicopters are now in use by British cabinet ministers to save time spent in commuting. Claims by manufacturers that the machines would also save labor if used for such tasks as bridge building, etc., were demonstrated recently at Barnes, near London. Picture shows one of the machines hovering while its hoisting gear picks up steel girder.

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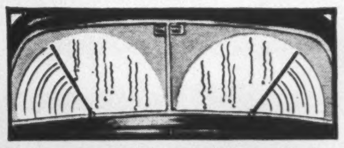
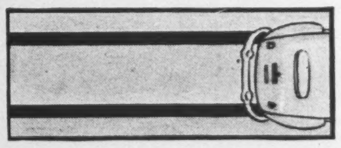
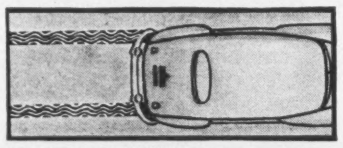


The never-ending spiral bars of the famous Life-Saver tread act like a windchield-wiper—sweep wet pavements dry for the rubber to grip. You stop *faster!*

You can actually light a match on the tracks of the amazing Life-Saver tread—so dry does it sweep even wettest pavement! That's proof of skid-resistance!



Split-second stops on wet pavement are sometimes necessary. Poorly designed or badly worn treads *lengthen* your stopping distance.



The B. F. Goodrich Life-Saver tread gives you non-skid, split-second stopping protection. It stops faster . . . in a *shorter* distance!

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But proof is more convincing than words. On police cruisers, taxi cabs, in testing grounds and in millions of miles of all types of service . . . this great new B. F. Goodrich tire has proved itself. It has outworn the finest quality pre-war tires ever built—*with ease!*

Get this safer, longer-mileage tire for your post-war motoring. It's available—NOW. Don't delay. See your nearest B. F. Goodrich dealer *today!*

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7-29

B.F.Goodrich TIRES

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Increased Wages Seen to Reduce Output in Many Industries

By B. K. SANDWELL

IT IS GENERALLY admitted that it will be several years before Europe as a whole, or even that part of Europe which avoids becoming absorbed into the Soviet economy, will be able to produce enough goods and services to maintain itself and to pay for those which it will have to purchase from less seriously damaged parts of the world. The reasons for this condition do not need to be discussed. They can all be summed up under the title "break-down," and in that term must be included the partial or complete collapse of every kind of factor in the productive process—political, psychological, financial, transportational, structural, organizational, legal, customary and everything else. This article is not concerned with the reasons for the low productivity of Europe, nor with establishing its existence; it is concerned with the effects which it has upon the economy of the new world and particularly of its wealthiest and best-endowed portion, the continent of North America.

Truths

If it is true that Europe must consume more than it can produce during the coming five years, it is equally true that North America must produce more than it consumes. The financing of this delicate balancing operation is a special problem and one which presents many difficulties. The chief requirement, for any method that may be adopted, is that it shall cause as little impairment as possible of the incentives to production in North America. No payment either in cash or in goods can be expected at present from Europe for the very considerable percentage of North America's output of goods which Europe will have to receive. Whether Europe can pay for them eventually is another question, the answer to which makes little difference to the immediate problem. The immediate problem is that North America will have to turn out one hundred units of goods and receive only ninety-five units in payment for doing so, the other five units out of every hundred being sent to Europe either for no payment or for a payment to be made at some considerable time in the future and subject to a good deal of uncertainty as to whether it will be made at all.

The first and most essential part of the problem is to get North America turning out the largest possible amount of goods while all the participating elements in production—capital, labor, management and finance, are together getting only 95 per cent of what they turn out. That this is physically possible nobody has any doubt; we did as much during the war and carried on a gigantic fighting operation at the same time.

Ana Ricarda brings Spanish dances to the Aug. 28 Prom, assisted by Federico Ney. Franz Allers will conduct.

Avoiding Communist Danger

But only Social Crediters delude themselves with the maxim that whatever is physically possible is possible in every other respect. There are special incentives and compulsions to high production and low consumption which can be operated during the war, when the enemy may at any time be expected to drop bombs on one's territory, but which even a totalitarian government like Russia finds it difficult to employ when the enemy is not at hand. (That is why the Russian Government finds it so expedient to act as if it believed, and so to induce its people to believe, that the capitalist nations are merely awaiting a favorable moment to fall upon the Communist nations and reduce them to servitude; next to a war actually going on, a war that can be represented as inevitable is the best of incentives to high production.) But it is difficult to convince the people of North America that they are in *real* danger from the Communists, and still more difficult to persuade them that the best means of avoiding that danger is to restore the productivity of the free enterprise nations in Europe.

One of the essential characteristics of the productive process in our highly complex modern economy is its resemblance to a Ford assembly line in the respect that every part of it must operate at the required speed. This is effected in wartime by the use of a large measure of Government controls, resistance to which is mitigated by considerations of patriotism. In peacetime no such controls are possible. Ordinarily in peacetime the total capacity of each stage in the productive process is so much greater than the required production, and there is so considerable a reserve at each stage, that a stoppage at any one stage, if not too protracted, does not seriously affect the subsequent stages. But we are now in a period when the required level of production—if Europe is to be rescued—is not far short of total capacity. What can be done to prevent, or at least to discourage, stoppages at various stages which are bound to result in a serious diminution of the total final output?

Maximum Productivity

One of the methods which are being employed to insure maximum productivity is a very substantial increase in the per hour remuneration of labor, in all those occupations (including practically the whole of manufacturing industry but very little of agriculture) in which payment is made by the hour. This element of the producing force of the nation has practically escaped by this time from all burdens of taxes resulting from the nation's expenditure on the war; its take-home pay per hour in terms of goods rather than money is in nearly all cases considerably greater than before the war. This is not a condition to be complained of, in view of the fact that labor is enjoying a sellers' market, though it is probable that in some trades the price has been pushed higher than the market will eventually bear by means of the monopoly control exercised by very powerful unions. But it is having one effect which was not contemplated by the advocates of wage increases, and which may more than offset the effect of those increases as an incentive to additional production.

A great number of the recipients of these increased incomes (increased, remember, in terms of goods, and quite substantially, even though that increase may be a good deal less than the visible increase in money-wages) are actually delivering a good deal less work than they were delivering before the increase, and the explanation is that they do not feel any need for the additional income which additional work would produce. The decision not to work additional time is sometimes individual, in the shape of refusal to work overtime and a disposition to absenteeism, and sometimes collective, in the form of union agreements calling for a heavy reduction in the hours of work per week and a heavy increase in vacation privileges. It is proving more and more difficult to offset these reductions by the employment of greater numbers of workers; indeed it is possible that the maximum number of workers in the present population has now been reached or very nearly so, and that the only way of adding to productivity, except of course by technicological improvements, is by increasing the amount of work obtained from the individual worker.

The amount of work obtained from the individual worker was in former times largely governed by the demands of the employer. If he considered that a 52-hour week was the economic way to run his business his workers worked 52 hours or they did not work at all. Left to their own devices they would quite possibly have preferred 44 hours even with a corresponding reduction in pay (although pay in those days was seldom sufficient to allow much margin over bare necessities). Even individual absenteeism did little to cut down the supply of labor time, for persistent absenteeism usually resulted in the absentee getting fired.

Standard Income

Today the hours of labor are controlled more by the organized body of workers than by the employer, and the organized body of workers has definitely decided for greatly reduced hours. It begins to become apparent that a large proportion of wage-earners are concerned only to obtain a certain standard income, equivalent probably to something like 5 or 10 per cent more in actual purchasing power than their previous customary earnings, and that once they have obtained this nothing will induce them to any further output of energy. In the long run, of course, when costs and selling prices have adjusted themselves, it will be found that this increased purchasing-power income cannot be obtained without the putting in of a correspondingly increased amount of labor power. But in the meanwhile these workers are obtaining a considerable part of the necessary income quite independently of any labor effort on their part, and out of the produce of taxes contributed almost wholly by other classes. Children's allowances and old age pensions are to a large extent supplements to the working-class income; they take off part of the cost of living from the adult worker who has children or who has aged parents whom he would otherwise support; and this is a strong contributing factor in the unwillingness to work more than a 40-hour week and a 48-week year.

In other words the assumption that an increased wage will bring forward an increased supply of labor (though no doubt true in a single industry amongst other industries with unchanged conditions) is entirely untrue for industry as a whole, and the actual effect is quite likely to be the very opposite.

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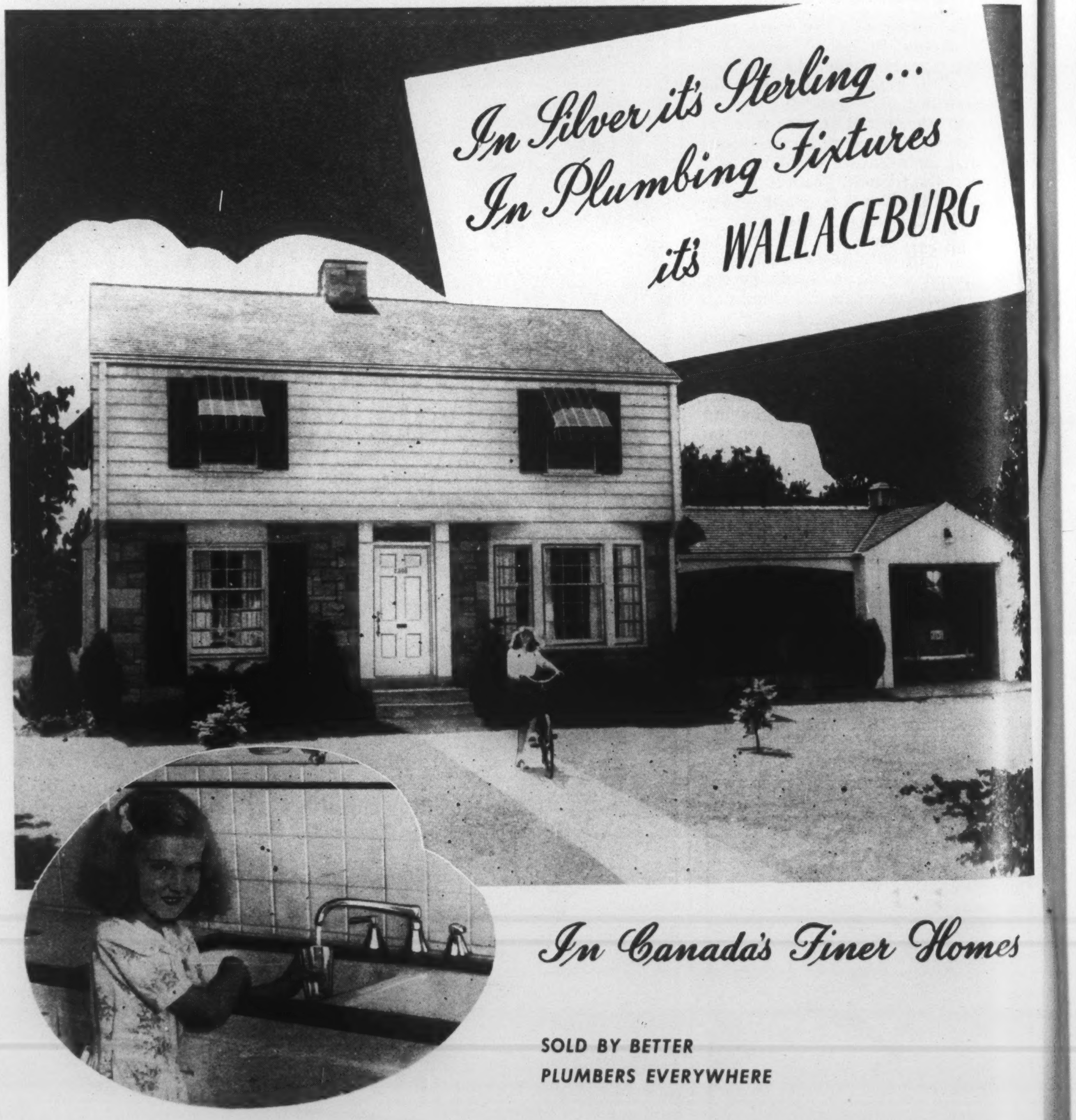

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LONDON LETTER

No New Masts or Sails Obtainable but Cowes' Week Is Still Gay

By P. O'D.

London.

COWES' WEEK used to be one of the chief features of the Season, in the days when there really was such a thing as a Season. Cowes, in fact, brought the Season to its annual end. After the week on the Solent everybody who was really anybody socially dashed away to Scotland to the grouse-moors, or to their country estates to recuperate — financially, too, perhaps—anywhere except back to London. That was bourgeois. The Season was over.

Now Cowes' Week has come around again, come and gone, but a sadly diminished Cowes. The Royal Yacht was no longer there with its attendant guard-ships, but there were steam and motor yachts at anchor in the roadstead, and between them the little launches plied busily as of yore carrying guests from one to another or to the shore. Racing yachts of all sorts and sizes were tied up to their moorings, but it was noticeable that there were far fewer of the big and far more of the small.

It was also noticeable that, if the wind blew hard enough, the bigger yachts stayed at their moorings and refused to race—afraid of risking their precious irreplaceable masts and sails. The smaller yachts had less to worry about, so they reefed down and went out and took their buffeting.

Cowes is not the Cowes it was, and may never be again, but it is still a very delightful occasion, and there was no lack either of gaiety or sport. It may even be that there is more sport in racing the smaller yachts, for you do more of it yourself, with the aid of enthusiastic friends, and are less dependent on the services of a hired crew. But scenically there is, of course, a decided loss. Anyone who has ever seen from close at hand the really big yachts come racing past in a cloud of white canvas, leaning over in the wind with their lee-rails under, will sigh to think that this is something lovely and thrilling which they will probably never see again.

Hit Again

Motorists don't have much fun in this country. Nobody seems to love them. Whenever it is a question of clamping austerity down harder on any particular class of the community, they seem to be always the first choice.

Last August the hopes of motorists were raised by having the basic ration of petrol increased by 50 per cent. Same old coupons, but worth half as much again. There was even talk of rationing being given up altogether. Now we are told in curt, cold, official tones, that not only is rationing to go on, but that the coupon is to revert to its old value. A gallon will again be a gallon—only that and nothing more.

The reason given is, of course, the same old reason, the need for cutting down on our expenditure of dollars. Our petrol, it seems, is bought with dollars, in spite of those wonderful oilfields in the Middle East that are largely controlled by British companies—with the British Government itself as majority shareholder in one of the biggest of them. Not for the poor motoring head to struggle with these economic puzzles. Besides, it has been hit so hard and so often that it has become rather numb.

A Perfect Crime?

Distributed company profits in this country pay a profits tax of 12½ per cent—in all companies, that is, except the Cooperative Societies. The Cooperative Societies pay only five per cent. A new clause to this effect has been inserted in the Finance Bill. It was not received in a benevolent spirit by the Opposition, who described it variously as "a barefaced proposal" and the "perfect crime". But surely not "perfect" if detected!

Government speakers defended the clause on the ground that investments in the Coops were more for thrift than use, that only a small part of the money was used for trading purposes, that the investments were really savings. The real reason, said the Opposition, is that the 9,000,000 investors are Socialist voters. The Opposition was probably right. But the clause was carried by 232 to 109. No answer to that.

Unsavory

Washington has been described as "the city of a million leaks", and certainly important information of a secret character has a remarkable way there of seeping out into the columns of the lobby correspondents.

Here at Westminster these seepages of information are not unknown, but they are far fewer and seldom important, and Parliament takes anything but a lenient view of them when they occur. Recently a Socialist Member published an article in which he stated that certain M.P.'s were in the habit of selling confidential information to the Press, or handing it out under the emollient influence of drinks at the House of Commons bar. Immediately a committee was appointed to investigate the charges, and it has now brought in its report.

The extraordinary thing about the whole unsavory proceedings is that the Member himself is now found to have been the chief purveyor of such information. He was in fact in receipt of a regular hand-out of £30 a week from the *Evening Standard* for this service. And since then another Socialist Member has got up in the House and confessed that he was paid £5 a week by the *Evening News* for similar contributions — which seems to indicate that his tips were much less valuable, or the *Evening News* drives a much harder bargain with its tipsters.

A nice point of journalistic ethics came up in the course of the investigation, for the editor of the *Standard,* under pressure from the Committee, revealed his source of information, while the editor of the *Evening News* refused to do so, on the ground that it would be a violation of the old and honorable rule that a newspaperman must never tell who gave him a story, if the person concerned is likely to get into trouble for it.

It is interesting to speculate what would have happened to the editor of the *News,* if the Member involved had not himself 'fessed up.

It is also interesting to speculate on what will happen to the guilty Members — something pointed and painful, no doubt, for Parliament is very, very angry. And even if Parliament should temper the wind, it is likely that their Socialist fellow-Members won't.

After all, it was Socialist secrets that they divulged, chiefly reports of what went on at the private meetings of the Party. To Socialists this naturally is an aggravation of the offence, but it makes one wonder a little to what extent it is an offence against Parliament. But the committee described it as "a gross breach of privilege", and they should know.

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Short-Wave Schedule Deepens Canada-Australia Friendship

By JOHN L. WATSON

A NEW link in the chain of intra-Commonwealth relations was forged just recently when the C.B.C. International Service inaugurated Canada's new short-wave schedule direct to Australasia and the South Pacific. The inaugural program included messages of good will from Viscount Alexander, the Right Honorable Francis Forde, Australian High Commissioner to Canada, and the Honorable James Thorn, New Zealand High Commissioner. Mr. Forde generously described Canada and Australia as "the two main pivots upon which rests the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations".

"Both Australia and Canada," said Mr. Forde, "feel that, as senior members of the British Commonwealth, they will be called upon to play an ever-increasing part in maintaining the prestige and building the defences of the British Commonwealth." Surely an ambitious project!

Specially prepared one-hour Canadian radio programs are now heard every Sunday across Canada and the Pacific from the C.B.C.'s 50,000 watt transmitters at Sackville, New Brunswick. The programs go out early in the morning to reach the listeners "down under" in the cool of the winter evening.

The International Service, which has been spreading the fame of Canada to the outside world since 1945, recently added new Spanish language broadcasts to its schedule for transmission to Latin America. Already well established are regular programs in French, German, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Portuguese, Dutch and Czechoslovakian for listeners in Europe.

The opening of the first postwar Canadian National Exhibition (television, radar, and "questionable" photographs) will be marked by a special radio program entitled "Greetings from the Commonwealth" (Trans-Canada Network, 8.30 p.m.). The broadcast will originate in the Empire Exhibits section of the Government Building and, besides an on-the-spot commentary, will include an address by Prime Minister Attlee, transmitted from England by short-wave, and messages from representatives of Australia, India, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada.

Dr. A. E. Corbett, founder of the Banff School of Fine Arts and director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, has begun his second series of broadcasts for the C.B.C. in which he describes the journey of the pioneer Canadian painter, Paul Kane, who crossed the Rockies to the Pacific coast one hundred years ago this summer.

A recognized authority on the early history of Canada, Dr. Corbett has drawn most of his material from Kane's own classic account of his travels, "The Wanderings of an Artist among the Indians of North America". The journey from Toronto to the coast is reputed to be the longest sketching trip ever made by any artist. The program is heard over the Trans-Canada Network on Wednesdays at 10.15 p.m.

By the time this appears in print, a new all-Canadian artists' series called "Dominion Concert Hour" will have made its début from C.B.C. headquarters in Montreal. The series will consist of nine one-hour weekly broadcasts and will present prominent Canadian musicians as guest soloists and conductors of a C.B.C. concert orchestra. Albert Chamberland, C.B.C musical producer and assistant conductor of Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montréal, will direct the first four programs. Dominion network, Tuesdays at 8:30 p.m.

A novel experiment in self-criticism is being tried by the C.B.C. in a series of broadcasts entitled "Mainly about Music" heard over the Trans-Canada network every Tuesday at 7:45 p.m. The critic is the well-known actor and playwright, Lister Sinclair, and his victims are the C.B.C.'s own musical programs. It is believed that this is the first time a broadcasting organization has engaged a speaker to give a series of air talks criticizing its own programs. Mr. Sinclair—a man of pronounced opinions and caustic wit if ever there was one—appears to have been given a pretty free hand and pulls no punches when he feels that the sanctity of the Muse has been in the slightest degree violated.

"They Tell Me"

That wordy world-traveller, Miss Claire Wallace, who has just returned from a vacation in the Caribbean, has resumed her "They Tell Me" programs on Mondays at 7.45 p.m. over the Trans-Canada network. Miss Wallace plans to tell her avid listeners about the things she saw and did in Puerto Rico, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, with colorful details about such outré subjects as sugar-planting, charcoal-making, the tree to which Columbus moored his ship and the deepest ocean chasm in the world. The tired but happy globe-trotter will ask her audience to guess her travel mileage and will award "Souvenirs of the Caribbean" to the contestants who guess with some degree of accuracy.

Specially designed for children under twelve and over thirty is the C.B.C.'s weekly series of broadcasts called "David and the Blue Whale" in which, as the title probably suggests, are related the adventures of a sprightly moppet with the Biblical name and a curiously colored sea-going mammal. The episodes are related by Allan McFee of "Just Mary" fame and are highly recommended.

If we are to believe what we hear over the radio, the profession of "disc-jockey" is pretty highly regarded among the teen-age crowd. (A "disc-jockey", for your information, is a gentleman—or a lady, for that matter—who plays jazz records over the air and is expected to provide a steady stream of witty ad lib commentary between and/or during the selections.) Young people who are desirous of pursuing this honorable and highly remunerative career are invited to avail themselves of the unique opportunity to display their talents on "High News Hit Parade" broadcast each weekday at 5:15 p.m. on Station CJBC, Toronto. Each applicant who successfully passes the initial audition is permitted to take over twenty minutes of the air-time on the Hit Parade to announce the recordings and ad lib about people and music. No scripts are used and, within the bounds of decency, anything goes. The consensus among those who have made their air débuts is that "broadcasting isn't as big a cinch as it sounds"—which sounds like a very dirty crack.

The 1947 session of the Parliamentary Committee on Radio Broadcasting, in the words of the Irishman, "left the *status quo* pretty much where it was". The proceedings were given excellent coverage in the Canadian press (for the very good reason that at least four-fifths of the Canadian press has pretty strong editorial feelings about the omnipotence of the C.B.C.!) and it would serve no purpose to rehash the story in these columns. The most significant features of this year's hearings were the evidence of a growing body of opposition to the national system, and the curious, and perhaps not altogether wholehearted alliance between the Canadian Association of Broadcasters and the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association. The C.B.C. has potent enemies. It would be interesting to know the extent of such opposition among the great mass of radio listeners. The great danger of Culture, of course, is that if enough people are exposed to enough of it for long enough they may get to like it.

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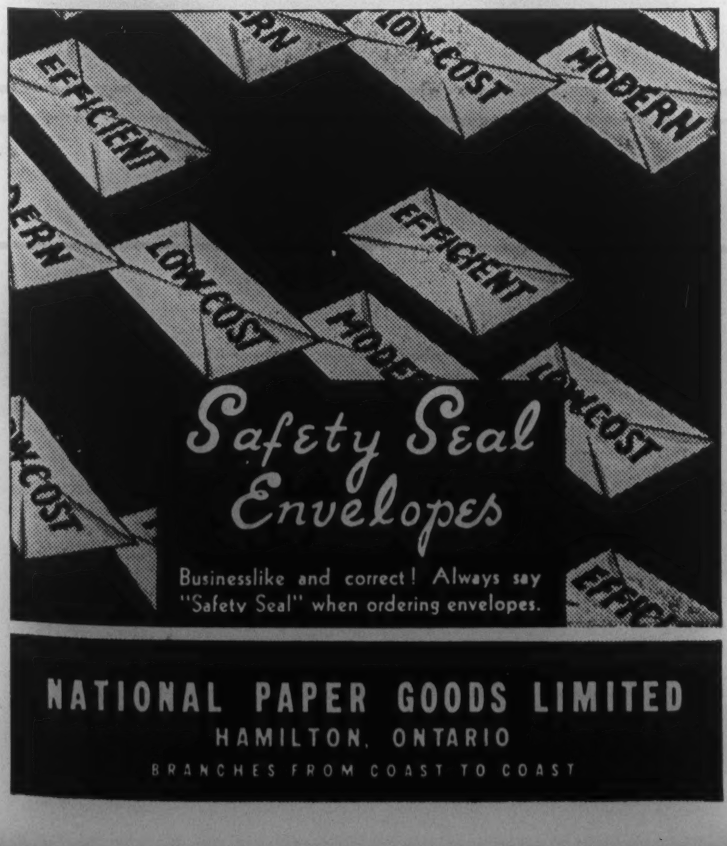
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Q. What is high blood pressure?

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Q. What are the causes of hypertension?

A. Sometimes high blood pressure is associated with kidney ailments, local infections, or glandular disturbance, but the cause in most cases is unknown. It *is* known that hypertension occurs most frequently among those who are *middle-aged or older*, those who have a *family history* of hypertension, and those who are *overweight.*

Q. How does hypertension affect your health?

A. Persistent high blood pressure makes your heart work harder and nearly always results in enlargement of the heart muscle. The arteries are usually affected; there may be damage to kidneys, eyes, blood vessels of the brain, and other organs. Fortunately, *if discovered early*, hypertension can often be controlled.

If you have periodic physical examinations your physician will check your blood pressure regularly. His guidance can probably help you keep your blood pressure down, or, if it should go above normal and stay there, he may be able to start corrective measures at once, before serious damage has been done.

Real hope for those with high blood pressure

Thanks to modern medical science, people with high blood pressure today can often avoid serious complications, and enjoy a long and happy life . . . especially if the condition is discovered in its early stages.

In many cases treatment such as diets, rest, elimination of infections, reduction of weight at least to normal, and special drugs may be necessary. Surgery has been used effectively in some instances, and psychotherapy has proved helpful at times in removing fear of the disease and lessening emotional strains.

Medical science is constantly increasing its knowledge of high blood pressure. Aiding in this work is the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund, supported by 150 Life Insurance Companies, which makes grants for special research in diseases related to the heart.

To learn more about this subject, send for Metropolitan's free pamphlet, "Blood Pressure — Everybody Has It." Address your request to Booklet Dept. 87-T, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Duo-Pianos but No Player-Rolls; Specialists in A Capella Art

By JOHN H. YOCOM

OFTEN duo-pianists, while nicely entwining their rhythms, harmonies, and counterpoint, take casual notice of equally necessary degrees of shading, subtle variations in tempi and other refinements of expression that critical listeners would insist on in solo performances. But Celius Dougherty and Vincenz Ruzicka, guest artists at last week's Prom concert, carefully note these things. Furthermore, their interpretations are tasteful. They are not heavily loaded with routine embellishments that often make the music sound like a well-punched player-piano roll of two decades ago.

Compared to the arrangements of other piano teams, D. and R.'s lack all those tinkling (or crashing) phony elaborations and decorations which burden many performances like a woman overloaded with flashy jewellery.

The men have been collaborating since 1937 and now are rated as one of the best teams in the U.S. Compositions have been written especially for them by Hindemith and Milhaud.

Last week D. and R. kept the *piano primo* part always in the spotlight, sympathetically and quietly tossed detail back and forth in works like Brahms' Waltzes, Op. 39, Mozart's Andante and Milhaud's "Braziliera". Poulenc's Concerto for Two Pianos was handled particularly skilfully. Here observance of the two pianists' own strict rules paid off handsomely. Otherwise, this composition with original harmonic and melodic constructions and other startling effects might have been mumbo-jumbo to the listeners or left them smarting from unusual musical declarations and asides.

But while the soloists skipped through the concerto with the grace of yearling fauns, the orchestra plodded along like a workhorse. The one organic weakness of Poulenc's concerto was the part assigned to the orchestra, often not much more than underlining old stuff that the pianos had introduced much better.

In the other numbers the orchestra and Maurice Abravanel, conductor of many Broadway hits ("One Touch of Venus", "Street Scene", etc.) and recently appointed director of the Utah Symphony Orchestra, turned in a much smoother performance than the week before. They opened with a spirited "Merry Wives of Windsor" Overture (Nicolai), followed by a warm and appealing "Air for the G String" (Bach), a circus band-like overture by Offenbach, and the fairy tale "Sorcerer's Apprentice" (Dukas).

Defied Heat Wave

The Roman Singers of Sacred Music, 54 of the best vocalists selected from choirs of the four historic Vatican chapels, made two appearances in Maple Leaf Gardens this week and moved listeners just as profoundly as they had previously in New York, Montreal and other cities. Although Toronto's heat wave kept the audiences small, those who attended were most enthusiastic over the work of the cassock-robed choir and its conductor, Msgr. Licinio Refice, whom Toscanini has extolled in superlative terms.

Twenty-four of the choir members were boys ranging in age from 8 to 15. In the early days of the church, some of the soprano singing was done in falsetto by men but later the soprano parts were taken over by boys.

First on the program was a goodwill salute, full of robust dynamics to Canada's Prime Minister, Cardinal McGuigan and all Canadians. With this exception the first half was made up of sacred compositions centuries old, including 15th century Palestrina's "Regina Coeli" with the richest of choral polyphonies. The various sections of the choir sang with excellent intonation and their voices were blended into a resplendent pattern. Delicate shadings and majestic build-ups distinguished their renditions. Especially impressive was Vittoria's "Tenebrae Factae Sunt", sung by the men alone. Only on occasions of fortissimo passages did the boys' voices make a metallic effect, when volume exceeded tone quality.

The second portion of the program was devoted to Msgr. Refice's own compositions — "Ave Maria", "Veni Sanctus Spiritus", "Angela Dei"— that have marked him as an eminent composer as well as conductor. These works made striking contrast with the antiphonal compositions in the first half. A composition in three movements was dedicated to the world war dead. Many moving passages expressed a wide range of sentiment. The "Magnificat" concluded the program.

A recent New Yorker interview with Msgr. Licinio Refice delighted us immensely and well-prepared us with a human interest report for the Roman Singers concert this week. The magazine described him as follows: "He is a stout, handsome man with shining white hair, black eyes, and an aquiline nose, and even when he was sitting down, he kept up a continual movement of his hands, shoulders and face . . . There was no interpreter . . . Pointing out to us a photograph in the morning papers of himself conducting his choir on the steps of New York City Hall, 'O'Dwyer', he said. In pantomime, he indicated that his reception had been magnificent. His fingertips went first to his heart, then to his lips. He kissed his fingers, tossed the kiss into the air, shook hands with several imaginary officials, led the choir, dismissed it, got into an open car, waved to crowds along the streets, accepted their applause, felt the tears streaming down his cheeks, dashed them away, and reached the Waldorf in a veritable Roman triumph . . . At that moment, rather to our regret, the interpreter arrived and Msgr. was reduced to using words."

Toronto opera lovers will be interested in the announcement of the coming visit of one of the United States greatest opera organizations— the Philadelphia La Scala Opera Company. This fine organization will play in Toronto the week of Oct. 6.

Ellen Ballon, Canadian pianist, and Heitor Villa-Lobos, Brazilian composer, study the score of the latter's First Piano Concerto, while Mrs. Villa-Lobos provides refreshments. Miss Ballon will introduce the exciting new work in Canada next fall. The photo was taken in New York recently.

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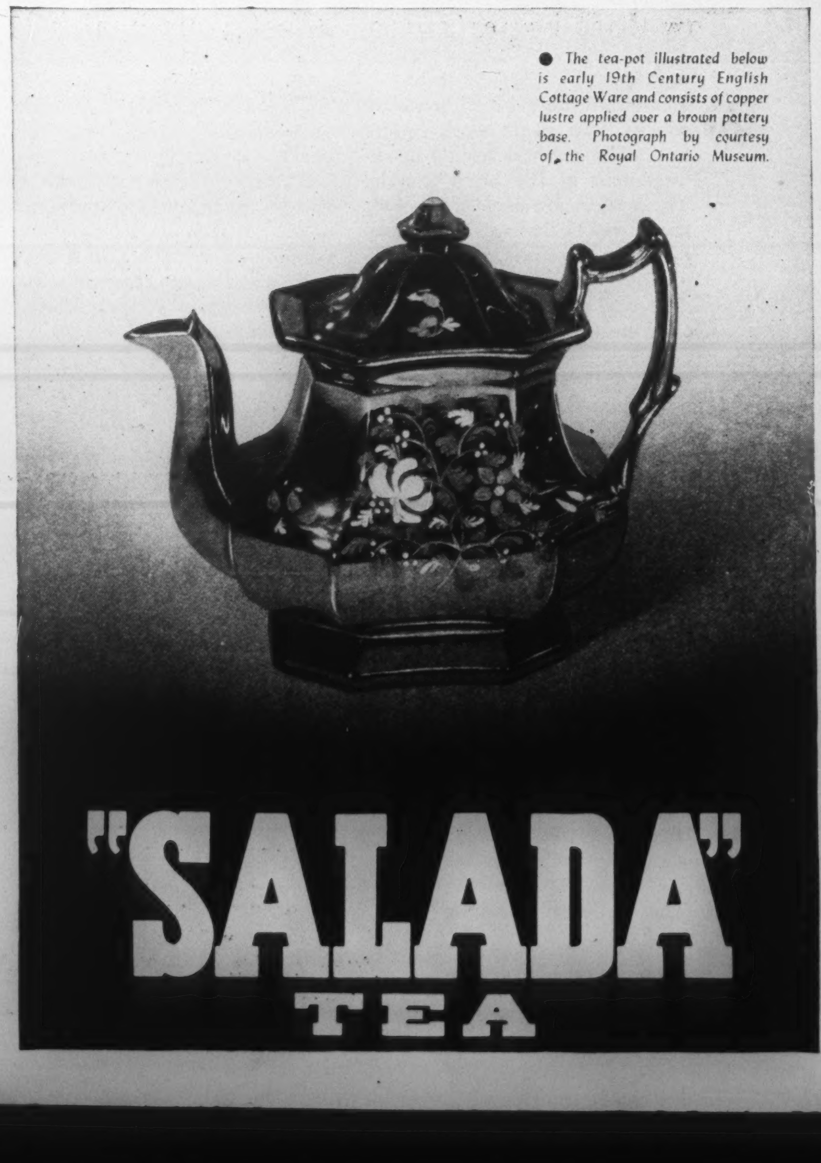
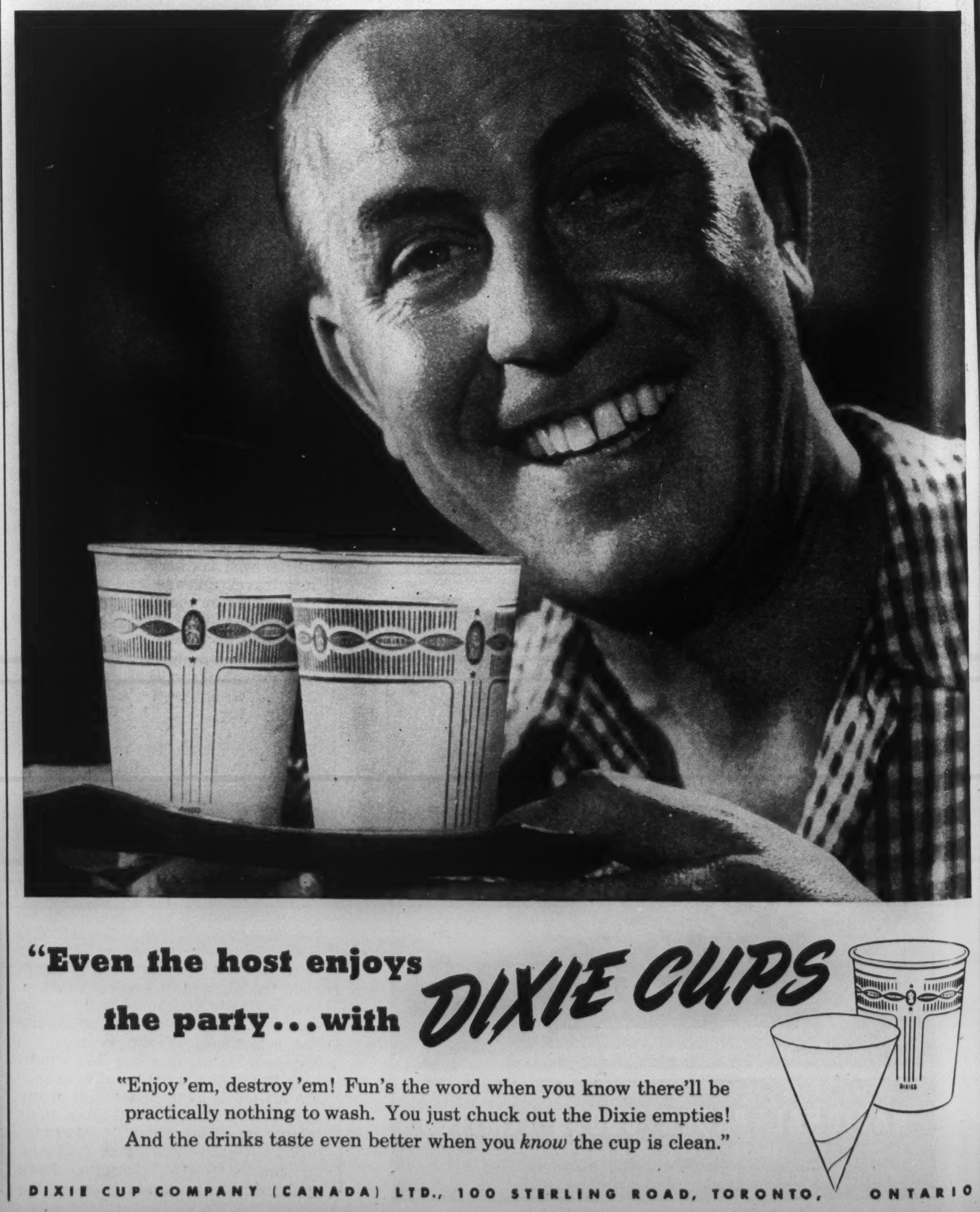


● The tea-pot illustrated below is early 19th Century English Cottage Ware and consists of copper lustre applied over a brown pottery base. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA" TEA



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Canadians Must Have Their Own Tanglewood

By PAT PATTERSON AND DOROTHY ROBB

Two young Toronto women visited the recent Berkshire Music festival at Lanox Mass., where Conductor Serge Koussevitsky has his remarkable "place for living and working in music". They found Canadians participating in all instruction and performing departments of the centre.

"ALL this, and Beethoven too!" That was our first reaction to the locale of the Berkshire Music Festival. For here, 150 miles from Boston or Broadway, were amethyst lakes that might have belonged to B.C., pine-scented air like Muskoka's, gracious green and white towns that could only have been born in New England, and magnificent music performed by one of the world's greatest orchestras.

The whole atmosphere of the Berkshires at Festival time is permeated with music. The boys at the newsstand count your change absentmindedly while they discuss a horn entrance in the "Eroica" Symphony. You breakfast at the cafe on the corner and the man next to you turns out to be a 'cellist in the Boston Symphony, glad to discuss his orchestra's history with Canadians.

Tanglewood is the centre of all this musical concentration. A beautiful 210-acre estate in the Berkshire hills, it was presented to the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1936 by Mrs. Andrew Hepburn and Miss Mary Aspinwall Tappan. When the Fourth Berkshire Festival was held on the grounds of Tanglewood, a thunderstorm ruined an all-Wagner program. Finally in 1938 the permanent structure was completed to replace the circus tent. Now, in 1947, as many as 15,000 music-lovers can gather.

The "Shed" is a huge, cream-colored, wedge-shaped building, with open sides, perfect accoustics, and seats for 6,000. One of the most striking aspects of Tanglewood is its informality, and for every music-lover with a reserved seat in the "Shed", there is another sprawled outside on the grass. We saw mink-clad dowagers, sweeping through the gates in chauffeured Cadillacs, and intense kids on motor-bikes, wearing dungarees, and carrying miniature scores. There were Harvard boys with pipes and bed-rolls; men in formal white dinner jackets, carrying picnic hampers; month-old babies, contentedly sleeping through even the fortissimo passages.

Week of Beethoven

Each summer, during the five weeks of the Berkshire Music Festival, Serge Koussevitzky and the orchestra devote a series of three or four programs to the works of a master. This year the composer was Beethoven, and those of us who had subscribed to the series had the rare experience of hearing all nine of his symphonies and two of his piano concertos within one week. The "Emperor" Concerto was played brilliantly by nineteen-year-old Jacob Lateiner, while the "Fourth" lost none of its poetry at the hands of the young Italian-American, Joseph Battista. We shall always remember the performance of the "Pastorale" Symphony, on a warm Sunday afternoon, with a soft breeze blowing from the lake, and butterflies dancing over-head. For us the climax came when a chorus of 200 voices soared in the glorious final movement of the Ninth Symphony. This chorus was recruited from all the student classes at Tanglewood, and among its members were the young Canadian student-conductors Hans Gruber and Brock McElheran. We met them the next day, very hoarse after a four hour recording session but very happy.

But the concerts are only part of the activity. One week before they start some 400 students from all over the U.S. and a dozen foreign countries gather at the Berkshire Music Centre for six weeks of professional coaching in ensemble performance. This Centre, established in 1940, was the realization of Serge Koussevitzky's dream — a place where "talented young people, especially musicians on the threshold of their professional careers, could dwell with the best of professional musicians, work with them, broaden themselves as artists and develop their insight as interpreters."

Sitting in on a typical school day at Tanglewood, we saw Koussevitzky and his "kids" in action. In the Chamber Music Hall, we saw dynamic young Robert Shaw drilling his chorus in Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms", and tirelessly hammering at one phrase until he got what he wanted. Just across the formal gardens, we watched aspiring conductors leading the student orchestra under the watchful eye of Stanley Chapple. Among the Canadians taking advantage of the conductors' course were Victor Feldbrill and Samuel Hersenhoren from Toronto, Frank Murch, former Torontonian now living in Detroit, and Filmer Hubble from Winnipeg. Winnipeg was also represented in the orchestra by blonde Donna Grescoe, a talented young violinist. Dr. Koussevitzky visited the class briefly while we were there, and bowed to us, looking much less than his 73 years.

Later, at the lunch wagon under the trees we saw the distinguished violist and chief chamber music instructor, William Primrose, surrounded by students.

However, Tanglewood is not the only artistic training-ground in the Berkshires. Just across the road, for example, is the Rollins Theatre School. Here, in a well-equipped barn-playhouse and the surrounding grounds, some 40 students were taking courses in every phase of theatrical art. In charge of the music department is Dr. Nicholas Goldschmidt of Toronto's Royal Conservatory of Music, assisted there, as in Toronto, by George Crum. We saw the school's production of Laurence Housman's "St. Francis", and found six Canadians in the cast—Andrew Zubak (who played the leading role), Michael Ney, Andrew McMillan, Pegi Brown and Audrey Mitchell, all of Toronto, and Diana Thomson from London, Ontario. We talked to these Canadians backstage, and found them full of enthusiasm.

Completing the Berkshires' creative circuit, we visited the famous Berkshire Playhouse in Stockbridge and the University of the Dance in its charming, rustic setting at Jacob's Pillow.

We found other Canadians in the Berkshires — people like ourselves, who had travelled a long way to hear good music in idyllic surroundings, and to absorb an atmosphere of creative cooperation that Canada does not offer. Here in Canada, we have the amethyst lakes, the pine-scented air, the ambitious musicians and the appreciative audiences. Surely we have the money. Is it that we just need the man with the dream?

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THE BOOKSHELF

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When Handled by New Technique Social Survey Material Is Alive

EXMOOR VILLAGE—by W. J. Turner —*Oxford*—*$4.50.*

THE importance of this book, in a world more and more devoted to surveys and summaries, lies in the new technique which has been developed. This is perhaps best explained in the words of Tom Harrison, Director of Mass-Observation, the independent English social research organization, which supplied the raw material for Mr. Turner's charming and lively book. Mr. Harrison believes:

"... . that scientific material can be handled without pedantry and with artistry. Numerous social surveys and other such research documents are full of real live facts about real live people, but in print appear flat, lifeless, difficult to assimilate, and suitable only for the specialist. The collaboration of author, skilled observer, photographer and printer can make a great difference, giving added significance out of all proportion to the extra work and team-work involved."

In amplification of this theme "Exmoor Village" contains, in addition to its typographically excellent text, reproductions of 29 color photographs, 22 in black and white and 8 color charts designed by the Isotype Institute of London. The reader, therefore, is able not only to absorb and digest all the relevant facts concerning the people, their lives and surroundings, but to realize a species of cinematic impressions which penetrate into the living fabric of the village. The method brings to the enjoyment of the printed word and graphic arts, something of artistic experience as well.

Choice of the subject for this unusual survey was dictated partly by the beauty of the setting—that lovely part of north Somerset which lies between Exmoor and the Bristol Channel—and partly because of the truly representative nature of the lives of the people. It is noted that life in any English city today would be in every particular unrecognizable to a man of the twelfth, or even the sixteenth, century, but not so the life of many an agricultural village. Therefore, to present a picture which would contain that element of continuity through which the English contrive to disregard the passage of time, a fairly remote spot was selected. Remoteness, as those familiar with the English countryside will know is no less a phenomenon of the British Isles than is the density of population in certain limited areas.

No one who reads this story of Luccombe Village can plead lack of the most detailed knowledge, as the chapter headings show. These include such "surveys", rendered into extremely readable prose, as: Communications and Deliveries, Fuel, Health, Domestic Life, Politics, Leisure and Diversions, Pets, Gardens, Pubs and Small Talk, Markets, Farming and, of course History. The appendices even are devoted to such seeming inconsequentialities as "Contents of Two Typical Luccombe Bookcases" and "A Typical Luccombe Interior" the latter of which details all house furnishings and equipment. The colored charts show not only the relation of the village to the surrounding country but plans of the interior of a typical cottage and the layout of its garden. The book is commended without reserve to those Canadian organizations at present conducting the various surveys; a similar treatment of any "typical" Canadian community would more than repay those who spend money at present for the somewhat dull figures which they buy.

To those who know the Somerset or Devon countryside this book needs only to be brought to attention; its beauty and taste of treatment are matched only by the actualities of the scene itself. To the general reader it can be recommended as something well worth while and well off the beaten track of contemporary publishing. To the lover of books the care and enthusiasm and skilful design which have gone into its production, make it a library piece.

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High Priestess

By MARION WHEELER

ISADORA DUNCAN — Edited by Paul Magriel — *Oxford* — *$4.25.*

TWENTY years ago this September Isadora Duncan, famed dancer, died in an automobile accident at Nice. Many dancers since have attempted her method but with little success for it was Isadora's characteristic interpretations that made this type of dance live.

Paul Magriel has edited a beautifully illustrated book written by four men who knew her and were captivated by her. In this series of commentaries Miss Duncan comes to life with all her dominating personality and strength of purpose. Each of these men, famous in his own field, concerns himself with only one aspect of her complex character.

John Martin, dance critic of the New York *Times* and champion of the modern dance, believes that Miss Duncan's influence on Michel Fokine, then budding choreographer of the Russian Imperial Ballet, motivated his break with tradition to give us ballet as we know it today.

Carl Van Vechten's criticisms, written when he was on the staff of the New York *Times* from 1906 to 1913, are as fresh and entertaining as if they had been written yesterday. His are the layman's reactions to Miss Duncan's art.

Allan Ross Macdougall was one of the few who actually worked with her. Interested in her dancing from the point of view of the artist, he gives another insight into her quality as a dancer. Her popularity as a subject for artists can be seen by the variety of paintings and action sketches reproduced in the book.

The four commentaries are concluded with that of Gordon Craig, personal friend of the dancer, son of Ellen Terry and well-known himself as an actor, stage designer and producer. Mr. Craig's personally illustrated prologue to his poem "Isadora Duncan: Studies for Six Dance Movements" presented here, is a fine tribute to this unusual artist.

"Isadora Duncan" is a welcome addition to the ballet lovers' library. Even those who are not devotees of modern dance as interpreted by Miss Duncan will find that this book contributes more substantially to their understanding of her than anything which has appeared since her autobiography.

ISADORA DUNCAN

FOR THE RECORD

Jungle Diary, by Duncan Guthrie. (Macmillans, $1.25) In 1945 the author parachuted into the Karen hills near the Burma-Siam border, two hundred miles behind the Japanese lines. It was pleasant to find "that here at least was part of the East, albeit small, where Englishmen were still affectionately regarded as men of integrity."

Most of us are Absurd, by Pont. (Collins, $1.50) Selection of mostly unpublished work by the late Graham Laidler of *Punch*. Devotees of that magazine will welcome and treasure this collection.

38 MANUFACTURERS LIFE 38
WO

What's in a Name?

HOW did the Manufacturers Life get its name? When the company was formed in 1887, most Canadians were dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Sir John A. Macdonald was Prime Minister. His famous "National Policy" was being debated in every town and hamlet.

Sir John claimed that no country could be great with only one industry. Manufacturing activities were needed to balance the economy — broaden the market — utilize the bent of thousands towards manufacturing pursuits. Full national development called for "manufacturers". The choice of that name for the Company was in tune with the spirit of the times and was a tribute to Sir John who was the Company's first president.

The word "Manufacturers" stood for progress and The Manufacturers Life has progressed with the land that gave it birth. Its activities have spread far beyond her shores. It is known throughout the world as a sound financial institution.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Art Books Published During Year Make Piquant Summer Reading

By PAUL DUVAL

BOOKS continue to play a crucial role in popular art education. They remain the most potent means of popular art instruction. By printed volumes, persons without access to art galleries and exhibitions are enabled to keep in touch with current trends and inform themselves of past art history. And, until the era of widespread color-television, books will continue to exercise this paramount teaching role.

Here, in the New World, during the war, an unprecedented interest was shown by publishers in the issuing of books about the visual arts. This was in part due, of course, to the forced cessation of art book importation from Europe. No less, however, it was the result of a rising concern and demand for art education among the people of this continent. Proof of this may be found in the fact that, though European art publishing houses are now once more active, art book issues have not fallen off in America.

The art publishing program on this side of the Atlantic has been a fortunately catholic one. A balance has been struck between scholarly treatises for the serious student and connoisseur and popular biographies and explanatory art tracts for the lay citizen.

Holiday weeks offer, for many art lovers, ideal opportunities to acquaint themselves with some of the more recent art publications. With this in mind we have collected together for this article reviews of several of the more interesting art books recently released.

End Isolation

One of the most provocative comparative art studies published during the past year is Curt Sach's "The Commonwealth of Art" (McLeod, $6.50). Dr. Sach's volume treats of the stylistic interrelations of the visual arts, music and the dance. The author's expressed purpose is "to end the isolation of the different arts and to show how they are all united in one consistent evolution". To this end, Dr. Sach—who has a considerable working knowledge of the three related art fields—traces the development of painting, sculpture, music and dancing down the ages.

Few discriminating readers will agree with all of Dr. Sach's specific premises or with the conclusions he draws from his comparisons, but few will read his book without a considerable amount of mental stimulation and an increased sense of the basic oneness of man's creative processes. "The Commonwealth of Art" is a considered book deserving a considered reading, to be ruminated upon at leisure.

"Favorite Paintings from the Metropolitan Museum" (McClelland and Stewart, $1.75) is one of a series of diminutive, illustrated volumes in the Everybody's Gallery Series. This volume contains 15 colored illustrations of fair fidelity. Each of these illustrations is accompanied by a short account of the artist's life and some pertinent data about the specific picture shown. Historically, the art represented ranges from Bartolo di Fredi to Degas. Far too slight for most adults, this is a first rate introduction to painting for younger people.

"Art of Poland" (George J. McLeod, $7.50), is one of the few worthwhile books in English on Polish visual art. The author, Irena Piotrowska, in trying to make up for past lacks, however, has overreached herself and come up with a book that attempts to cover just a little too much territory. If she had confined herself to painting, sculpture and the graphic arts, the author would have made an even more valuable, if less widespread, contribution to art literature. Instead, she has inserted lengthy chapters on "The Art of the Polish Postage Stamp", "Polish Decorative Art in Paper", etc., at the expense of the senior arts.

The text of "Art in Poland" is uncritical and journalistic in character, the selection of plates somewhat uneven, and the quality of the bookmaking, to put it mildly, unfortunate. However, this book **does** fill a definite need. Persons interested in Polish art will find many pertinent and fertile leads in this work. Incidentally, attention should be drawn to this book's earlier companion-volume, "Art of Russia" which, confining itself wisely to Russian painting, is a somewhat superior achievement.

War Satirist

One of the most intriguing art-autobiographies to appear in recent years is George Grosz's "A Little Yes and A Big No" (Longmans, Green, $8.50). Grosz, who was in his hey-day as a pictorial satirist in the years following the first Great War, is—at his best—one of the leading pen-draughtsmen of modern times. Born in Germany, Grosz now lives in the United States. His story of the trials of an artist in the modern Reich, and memories of aesthetic things past, project a sharply focussed spotlight on the creative life of Europe during the past four decades. And this remarkable artist's remarks upon the New World's nascent culture are no less pertinent than his comments on Germany's cultural landslide. All in all, "A Little Yes and A Big No" is pretty necessary reading for anyone interested in modern art.

Picasso, the enigmatic Spaniard, the influential internationalist, is quite a different artist from Grotz, the precise, literal northern European. This contrast is heightened by the most recent volume about the Spaniard. In "Picasso, The Recent Years" (McClelland and Stewart, $7.50), Harriet and Sidney Janis contribute an important addition to the vast literature on the most influential artist of this century. Though the authors' brief verbal commentaries are of some interest, it is the 135 large plates which make this new Picasso volume of unique importance to students. The plates cover the period between 1939 and 1946 with sufficient thoroughness to convey a good idea of the continuity of the artist's creative growth through those seven years. The war marked an important phase in Picasso's art, and the Janis' volume documents this phase more thoroughly than any other volume to date.

Lyric Strength

A little-known, but exceedingly well worth knowing, young British artist named Ronald Searle was recently saluted by the Cambridge University Press in an attractive volume entitled "Forty Drawings". Published by the Macmillan Company in Canada ($3.00), it is a slim book of well-printed plates that will reward study. Searle's work is greatly varied in character—as is to be expected in so young an artist—but it almost invariably possesses a combination of lyricism and strength which is not altogether usual.

To round off this collection of short reviews, it is quite appropriate to mark a little book devoted to a Canadian painter. "James Wilson Morrice" (Ryerson, $1.50) is the latest addition to the Canadian Art Series of monographs, and, critically, it is probably the best in the series to date. Written by Donald Buchanan, who has made an intimate study of Morrice and his work, this is a highly commendable little book, illustrated by six plates in color and numerous black and white illustrations.

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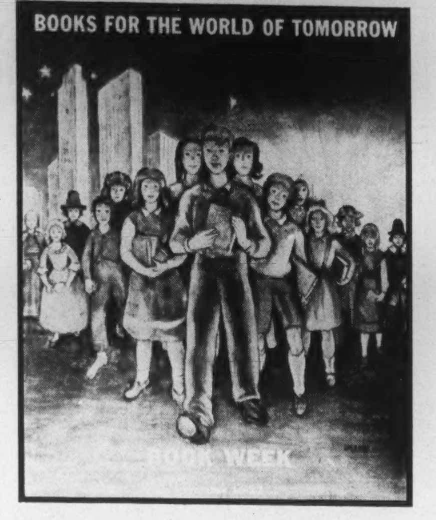
FOR CHILDREN

The Flying House, by Ruth and Latrobe Carroll. (Macmillans, $2.25.) This time the little house is equipped with helicopter wings and away it goes on a series of light-hearted adventures.


BOOKS FOR THE WORLD OF TOMORROW
BOOK WEEK

Poster chosen by the Children's Book Council of New York for the 28th observance of Children's Book Week this Autumn. It was designed by the noted illustrators of children's books, Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire.

Bonny's Boy, by F. E. Rechnitzer. (John C. Winston Company, $2.50) Bonny's Boy was a black cocker and this is his story from puppyhood to his entry in the famed Madison Square Garden dog show. And during that growing-up the dog "taught his young master how to be a man."

The Four Friends, by Eleanor Hoffmann. Illustrations by Kurt Wiese. (Macmillans, $2.25.) Wonders of all kinds can happen in Puerto Rico so it was not unusual that the shiny limousine held four animal friends out for adventure.

Furry and Fluffy, by Edith Tyrrell. (Ryerson, $1.50) "In the depth of the forest, once upon a time, there lived a squirrel family. Oh such a nice family." Easy to read text and good illustrations.

Surprise for Timmy, by George and Doris Hauman. (Macmillans, $1.25) Little Timmy decided one day to stop just being a baby brother. Nice large type and pleasant illustration.

Tomorrow's Champion, by C. W. Anderson, with lithographs by the author. (Macmillans, $3.00) "There he stands, a little shaky and uncertain on his long legs, with that fuzzy, big-eyed appeal of all young animals, and in his small frame are centered the high hopes and great plans of his breeder."

The Mystery of the Missing Wallet, by Grace and Olive Barnett. (Oxford, $2.25.) Tim got shot at, someone was secretly using the deserted prospector's shack—might be a perfect scoundrel. Age group, 12 to 16.

Fly It Away, by Henry B. Lent. (Macmillans, $2.25.) How a small passenger airplane is made, from wind tunnel to fly-away. Ideal for today's air-minded generation.

They Raced For Treasure, by Ian Serraillier. (Clarke, Irwin, $2.50.) An eleven-year-old boy on a treasure hunt in the South Atlantic. Maps, shipwreck, kidnapping, 'n everything.

The Adventures of Arab, by Louis Slobodkin. (Macmillans, $2.75.) Arab changes places with his friend the coach horse and then all sorts of exciting things happen.

Secret Passage, by Betty Cavanna. (John C. Winston Company, $2.50) A mystery story for girls set in 1859 and covering both the North and South of the United States. Well-written and excellently illustrated by Jean MacLaughlin.

The Skyrocket, by Berta and Elmer Hader. (Macmillans, $2.75.) Roger travels around the world in twenty-four hours in the giant jet-propelled mail plane. More than up-to-the-minute and beautifully illustrated, especially the air-views.

The Firelit Forest, by Norah K. Colman. (Clark, Irwin, $2.25) Enchanting journey with J. Dormer Dormouse, Esq. and an oddly assorted company. B. Ross Jones' color and black-and-white illustrations are charming.

Lokoshi, by Raymond Creekmore. (Macmillans, $2.00.) An Eskimo boy "so far north that only a few people live nearer the north pole" tells the story of his first seal hunt. The gay lithographs by the author tell more of Eskimo life than many a text.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Violence Leaves the Dance Floor; Waltz Shows Signs of Comeback

By PAUL GORMLEY

PLACE: Any dance floor in Canada.

TIME: 1944.

Arms and legs flail the air—boys swing their partners over their heads and between their legs—faces stream with sticky sweat—the floor bulges and groans with the heavy beat. The music is hot, fast, noisy, brassy boogie-woogie with large helpings of screaming clarinet and the murderous beating of soggy drumheads by frenzied pseudo-Krupas.

PLACE: Any dance floor in Canada.

TIME: 1947.

Couples move smoothly, quietly, almost with dignity across a comparatively serene floor holding firmly beneath feet that glide demurely to a well-defined, sweet, rhythmic swing. Only slightly does the hilarity of a couple of years ago remain in the atmosphere. The music, new tunes and old in unique arrangements, is provided by orchestras with blended-woodwinds and unmuted but subdued brass supported by the steady, rocking rhythms of a drummer no longer exhibitionist.

PLACE: Any dance floor in Canada.

TIME: 1949.

The place is well but indirectly lighted. Couples float gracefully around the floor to muted brass, soft and throaty woodwinds and dim but definite beats of an inspiring rhythm section playing, surprisingly, in waltz time. The transition is complete.

This, we must see! But as sure as Hampton will use one finger and Ellington ten or more to play their next number, it will happen. The kids have sent hot swing to the cleaners and it will return cool and chastened, but still swing. They are learning to waltz, a dance few of them had even heard about until the war's aftermath found them booing at boogie and jeering at jive.

Inhabitants of today's dance floor focus an angry optic on the few couples who get up enough nerve to occupy one corner of the floor and go through the agonizing, energetic motions of the once-popular jitterbug. They look to the modern dance band for maintenance of solid rhythms but they demand the beat be surrounded with something a lot softer and sweeter than once carried it.

Dance instructors and the operators of Halls of Terpsichore are convinced that violence on the dance floor is taking its final powder—at least for a while—and that the exhibitionist school of the kick and twitch style which sprang up among the 'teen crowd during the war has gone. The youngsters are back to the old basic fox-trot from which most of the variations of the past came.

The music has changed, too, and seldom are changes in music for the worse. Away from the ballroom, the boys and girls who a couple of years ago went into frenzied fits with the first boogie downbeat are flocking to the dance classes to learn steps that will make dancing a relaxing, easy pastime rather than a workout akin to gym tactics. They are taking up ballet, too, and across the Dominion established schools of ballet are flourishing and new ones appearing. The dance student of 1947 also shows interest in a comparatively new form of expressive dance known as "modern" dancing. Where ballet conforms to long-traditioned rules for each movement and step, modern dancing allows improvisation, clearly defined pantomime and story-telling choreography.

Tribal Steps

Canadians have always danced. It is nothing new here. The National Film Board made a movie recently called "Canada Dances" in which it reviews the dance in the Dominion from the days of Indian tribal steps to the jitterbug era. Long before the appearance of the White Man on this continent, the Indians danced to primitive, meaningful beats of tom-toms punctuated by war whoops, weird chants and the sounds of massacre. They danced for their lives, beseeching the spirits for good hunting, for rain to help crops and for victory in battle.

Then to this land of forest and prairie came the Whites—from England and France, to pioneer Canada as a nation. They brought with them the music and the dances of their native lands and during the infrequent interruptions in the work of these early settlers, clearing and field rang to the dancing of jigs, reels and quadrilles. Even now, those steps still exist. Varied little from the original, you can see them performed at any of the rural Saturday night square dances.

Folk-Dances

Also to Canada came people from the Ukraine with their sweeping, leaping steps; the Scotch with the Highland Fling, Sword Dance and others. Came the Finns, Poles, Scandinavians, Russians, Germans, Chinese, Dutch and more, all with their native dance forms, new steps, new music, new and colorfully dramatic ways of expressing joys and sorrows and dreams. Even now, the older Canadians, born abroad, and the younger ones who inherited the intricate, time-honored routines and learned the traditional music, don the brilliant costumes of their forefathers, gather in great festivals or in smaller groups, to do their part in perpetuating the ancient customs of their people.

Because of Canada's proximity to the United States, much of Canada's music and dancing comes from south of the border, or is influenced. Even that phrase—south of the border—because of a song from the States has come to mean, in Canada, the farther south land of Mexico rather than the States. By sheet music, records, radio, motion pictures and shows, the U.S.A. has sent its music and dances here, until its music has become our music, its dances our dances. Here, as in the U.S., until around 1912, the dance was based on European dance, with the Viennese waltz dominating. 1947's children would groan at the comparative monotony of the music, played by orchestras whose output closely resembled the military band as they rendered the waltz, the one-step, two-step and the fox-trot.

The influence on ballroom dancing of the Castles reached Canada and the "Castle Walk" arrived and remained to influence dancing. It led the "Turkey Trot", the "Bunny Hug", and the only escape from the ridiculous routines was the fading popularity of the Argentine Tango. It seems that Latin rhythms have always

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turned up to provide such an escape since then.

World War I worked a change; dancing became faster, so did music. After it, a new tempo quickened the life of the nation. Paul Whiteman's orchestra appeared and was copied extensively. The banjo found its way into the dance band along with the saxophone and the falsetto clarinet. In the Twenties, tight-skirted, high-hemmed flappers kicked their high heels to the Charleston as the 'coon-coated college boys plunked the ukulele. Ziegfeld's Ann Pennington introduced the Black Bottom, but even the people who danced it were embarrassed and it died a quick death. The old basic fox-trot went through countless switches in those years until it was unrecognizable. But it came back and in the mid-Thirties dancers were again doing a mere walk-to-music as orchestras struggled to make stock arrangements interesting.

Ballroom dancing was more or less standardized by this time. As dance music always does, it showed improvement but little noticeable change. Relief from dance floor monotony was available in the rhumba, the conga and, later, the samba, with various other Latin rhythms and dance steps. Then came that thing called swing.

At a country hungry for speed and bounce, swing was tossed by Benny Goodman and his famous, original quartet: B.G. on clarinet, Gene Krupa at the drums, Teddy Wilson at the keyboard and Lionel Hampton on vibraphone (distinct development of the xylophone). The people soaked up swing like a sponge does water and it swept the nation. But it, too, changed. The nation's tempo took another leap with World War II. Unemployment disappeared, everyone was busy, factories rumbled, the whole country went into high gear. In dance music, screaming brass rushed in with a venomous surge. Goodman himself saw the change, disbanded his old group and re-formed an entirely new band. Other band leaders saw the change and did likewise. A few tried new tacks, and they flopped dismally.

With Canada and the rest of the world seething, what better time for the debut of a craze like boogie-woogie. Along with it came the jitterbugs, jive, hep cats, ickies, and an entirely new, amazing, chaotic dance pace.

That period of hectic, loud, brassy and fast swing lasted through the war. But with the war over, things became quieter and dancers got tired. They suddenly demanded soft music, sweet music, but music maintaining the basic solid rhythms of the war era. During the war, jazz—both the Chicago and New Orleans types—increased the ranks of its rabid followers which naturally had an effect on other dance music without descending to the obnoxious level of actually mingling. Jazz fans, as solid a clique as you'll find anywhere, would never connect jazz with swing. Nevertheless, basic jazz, as played by the experts, has shown in recent years that it can influence dance music when the gospel of jazz becomes spread widely enough. The fundamental foundation of jazz is a steady, bouncing rhythm, whether played in superspeed tunes like "Tiger Rag" or in the melancholy, dragging arias such as "Body and Soul". That's the beat that has been carried over into 1947 dance music.

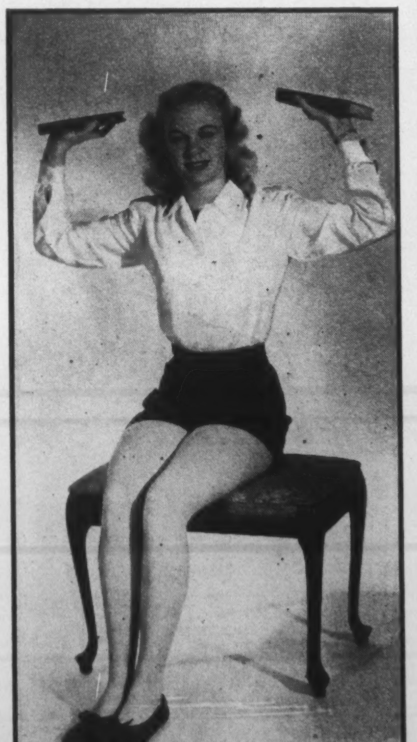
Boogie Beat

The boogie beat, an unstable craze, variation of the basic four-to-the-bar style, slid into hiding and only peeks out once in a while to appease hangers-on. There are exceptions to this era of sweet swing. One is Harry James who refuses to lay down his circus-band trumpet. Another is Gene Krupa who did his best work with the old Goodman quartet, before he put himself and his hammerings on exhibition. The clarinets are back to their hushed tones and drums have become stable supporters in rhythm rather than solo instruments. Dancing has also calmed down.

What comes next? In dancing and music, no one ever knows for sure. But indications are strong that the waltz is due for a widespread comeback and a safe-and-sane fox-trot will be seen for a while on the dance floors of Canada. The change in music will not be a reversal, rather a clarifying and cleaning transition with the elimination of corn. Modern dancers have acquired a fine appreciation of good music, longhair as well as dance. The dance orchestra musician of today must be an able musician. In fact, many of them double in concert and symphony orchestras. Few dance bands use stock arrangements; a music arranger is just as much of a "must" in a modern band as the pianist.

But these phases can change fast. The dancing and musical requirements of a people reflect extensively the mood of a nation, and if Canada's national life should suddenly become exhilarated or abnormally speeded, so will the dance and the music. But normally, people look for great action in play and comfortable quiet in relaxation.

They can always find a new Latin rhythm if it gets monotonous!



Good even in hot weather. Here is a suggested book-raising exercise to help firm the muscles of chest and upper arms. The secret is to keep the spine as straight as possible, the feet twelve inches apart and the abdominal muscles tight. Elbows are to be well back and hands near the ears. The books are then pushed vertically upward and lowered; recommended repetition is twenty times daily. Like all exercise, it works wonders.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Life in the Wilds Is at Its Best If Observed from Safe Distance

By JANET MARCH

ANY time that domestic life seems to be becoming a little difficult an almost sure cure is to get one of those life-in-the-wilds books out of the library and settle down to read about washing out your socks in melted snow each night and eating slices of nearly raw moose meat. It makes the vagaries of the vacuum cleaner, and the troubles you run into when you try to get anything mended, sound like the life of Riley.

My last adventure into primitive life by proxy was when I read "Driftwood Valley" by Theodora C. Stanwell-Fletcher. On the map this particular valley doesn't look to be so awfully far from Vancouver, but it lies in one of the almost completely unexplored regions of this globe. The author and her husband built a cabin with the spasmodic help of the local Indians, and lived there, all told, about four to five years. Clouds of mosquitoes, sixteen feet snow drifts and temperatures of 40 to 50 below would not, for most people, be compensated for by the beautiful scenery.

Camping outside in below-zero temperatures when your fire melts the snow as it burns, so that it sinks lower and lower leaving you being smoked out above on a snow bank while you try to dry moccasins, socks and mitts on sticks, does not sound an easy way of life, but these two liked it. They were real nature enthusiasts, and on the side they collected specimens of the plants and skulls of animals for the Museum of British Columbia.

Evidently this love of life in the raw was inherited, for one fine day the authoress's mother and father turned up and stayed the summer, evidently enjoying it all. I wish they gave more detailed accounts of exactly what they ate, for their food supply system was a bit spotty. Every so often a plane would fly in some things for them and land on the small lake beside which they had built their cabin. In between they lived off the country, having wonderful orgies when they killed a moose.

Mrs. Stanwell-Fletcher reports that the Indians eat all of the moose including the liver, kidneys, etc., even the contents of the stomach, and she figures that this is how they come by vitamins in their diet for vegetables are unknown to them. If the Indians get hold of some dried fruit it is rather more likely to be used to brew up a potent batch of home brew than to stave off scurvy.

Quite often the Stanwell-Fletchers ran pretty low on food and had to go out searching for grouse or fishing for whatever they could catch. Little notes like this occur, "Most of the goat which we brought back from the mountains had maggots in it so that we were forced to part with it in short order. We are badly in need of meat again."

All in all this book makes attractive reading while you are lying on your spring mattress with your bed light carefully adjusted, but I feel like the man who went in prospecting from Vancouver and remarked after his trip, "It is wonderful country but, my God, let me get out of here!" No doubt the Stanwell-Fletchers got pretty tired of rather too recently killed beef which, save for expensive ham, seems to be the only meat to be found in the butcher's these days. Where the veals and lambs have all trotted off to no one can tell but your week's meat dishes are rather likely to be steak, hamburg, roast, and then the same thing again. How about trying meat balls with horse radish for a change?

Horse Radish and Meat Balls

2 pounds of hamburg
3 tablespoons of horse radish
2 tablespoons of butter
1 egg
1 medium onion chopped
1 teaspoon of Worcester sauce
1 tablespoon of flour
Salt and pepper
1 cup of stock or canned consommé
¼ cup of bread crumbs

Season the meat with salt and pepper and add the egg. Mix the breadcrumbs with the horse radish and the chopped onion, and roll the meat shaped into small balls in this mixture. Sprinkle with the flour and melt the butter and brown them in it on all sides. When they are brown pour off surplus fat if there is any,—and there usually is with hamburg these days,—add the cup of stock, and the Worcester sauce, cover the pan and let it simmer for about fifteen minutes.

If your roast of beef has been a bit tough, and your family show no interest in meeting it again cold, try doing this with it.

Beef In Casserole

3 cups of cut up lean beef cubes
Salt and pepper
1 onion chopped
Worcester sauce
1 can of canned beef soup
4 stalks of celery chopped
½ cup of cubed carrots
1 cup of canned tomatoes

Put all these into a covered casserole dish and cook in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour. Then add small new potatoes and any other left-over vegetables you can put your hand on, such as peas or beans, and put back in the oven until the potatoes are soft. In about twenty-five minutes the casserole should be ready to be served.

• •

THE HOT SUMMER

LIKE a door shutting in my face
The shrubs are dying in the sun.
A cooler climate would have harbored life
To stretch it, elastic like a shadow
Across the heated summer
And sweating sidewalks.

The pale nasturtiums fade
And tease my cat no more
With sharp, denuded scents.
The garden hose lies silent
Coiled like a snake across the grass.
The garden chairs shrink with peeling paint.

The curious smell of mint
That choked beneath the tap
Has fled to country creeks
Like a spring-spawning salmon.
I am left to step on baking clay
That crumbles like a too-old cake.

MARGARET COULBY

"What's all this got to do with washing diapers?"

This gear box is known as the heart of a fine washer . . . cleaner washes . . . easier washdays . . . depend on the accurate fit and smooth running of moving parts in this gear box.

Young Mother discovers why engineers split hairs!

"YOU mean to tell me that this multiple drill thing putting 20 holes at once in a gear box will make my wash one mite cleaner?"

"Yes, indeed. It's this kind of 'hair splitting' that results in a washing machine that gets everything cleaner, faster and safer than you ever dreamed possible. This multiple drill, for instance, prevents what we call 'build up of tolerances' . . . means that *all* working parts are accurately fitted to 1/1000 of an inch . . . that's about the thickness of a human hair."

"Don't try to tell me my baby's diapers will know the difference!"

"You bet they will . . . and so will everything you wash . . . and so will *you.*"

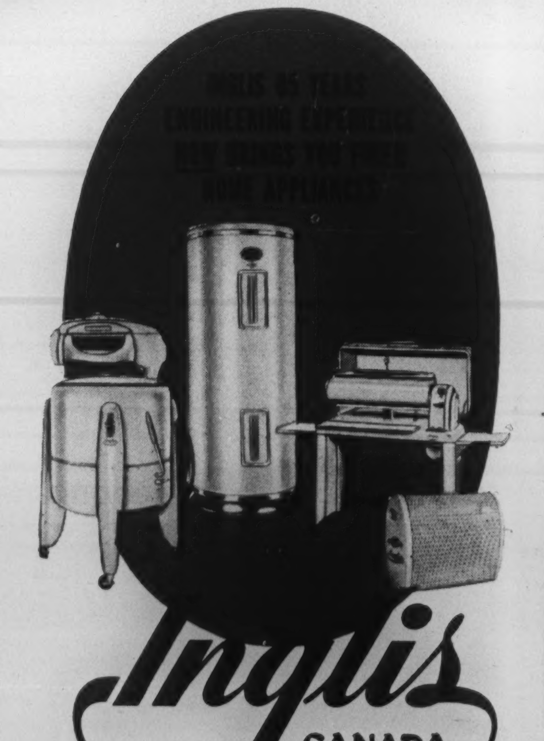
"How do you know?"

"Inglis engineers have checked the washing of hundreds of different materials in all kinds of different washers to see which machines get things cleanest with the least wear. And . . . because all the tools and machines we use here are the latest design, we can put to work right away all the new things our engineers learn, and pass the benefits right on to you."

Because Inglis has no money tied up in outdated tools and dies—is wedded to no pre-war blueprints—we can make appliances for your home years ahead in design and efficiency.

But Inglis is no newcomer! For 85 years this Canadian Company has been making fine machines and pioneering new engineering ideas.

During the war, Inglis operated one of the largest small arms plants in the British Empire—proved its ability to make precision products. This proved craftsmanship is making you better washing machines, ironers, space heaters and water heaters today . . . will make you better automatic washers and driers tomorrow!



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CONSUMER PRODUCTS DIVISION
JOHN INGLIS CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA

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helps protect the skin from sun and wind during your day on the golf course. A beautifying cream for day and evening events,

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"My vacation would have been spoiled without Tampax"

DON'T risk losing any of the precious hours of *your* vacation! If "those hateful days" should catch up with you just at vacation time, use *Tampax* for your sanitary protection. This very modern product is worn internally, so it needs no belts, pins or external pads . . . No bulges or ridges can ever reveal themselves through your swim suit or under a formal dress. You can swim, hike or dance utterly without self-consciousness or embarrassment.

Tampax is not just an "improvement" in monthly sanitary protection. It is revolutionary. It brings you many advantages all at once. For instance, Tampax causes no odor. Also, no chafing. It can be worn in tub or shower. A whole month's supply slips into purse. And disposal is easy, for Tampax bulk is only 1/15 of older types.

Perfected by a physician and made of pure surgical cotton in throw-away applicators, Tampax is sold at drug and notion counters in 3 absorbency sizes, for varying individual needs. Economy box lasts 4 months (average). Canadian Tampax Corporation Limited, Brampton, Ont.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Alan Sullivan, Poet, Engineer

By JOHN STEVENSON

ALAN SULLIVAN, who died on August 5 at the ripe age of 78 during a visit to England, was a prominent figure in our literary world and an able and lovable man, who will be greatly missed by a wide circle of friends in Canada, Britain and the United States.

A boyhood spent at Sault Ste. Marie, where his father reigned as Anglican bishop over a vast diocese and often took his young son as companion on his episcopal visitations, made him a lifelong lover of the woods and lakes and streams. He used to tell how on one of these pilgrimages, about 1880, he got his first introduction to his friend, Bishop Renison, when the latter's father, the resident Anglican missionary at Nipigon, summoned out of a group of dusky children a stocky sun-tanned lad who was quite indistinguishable from his Indian playmates.

Loretto School near Edinburgh, the most Spartan of all the public schools of Britain, gave Alan Sullivan a sound education and turned him into a fine athlete, and he had many interesting reminiscences of its famous and eccentric headmaster, Dr. Hely Almond, who guided the school's destinies on very original lines for nearly half a century. Then a degree in civil engineering from the University of Toronto equipped him to enter the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for whom he worked on various jobs of construction in the country north of the Great Lakes and in the West.

Management of a gold mine north of Kenora was followed by a period of employment as the engineering expert of a rubber company in Toronto, and he had a spell as engineering superintendent for the iron and steel plant created at Sault Ste. Marie by that once famous entrepreneur, Mr. F. M. Clergue, whose interesting biography, just completed before his death, was Sullivan's last literary effort.

An itch for writing had possessed Sullivan from his boyhood, and during the leisure hours of his engineering career he had begun to win recognition as a writer of readable novels and short stories. So, after he had contrived despite his forty-six years to serve with credit in the Royal Air Force, during the first world war, he decided to give his whole energies to literature, a field in which he showed remarkable versatility. He wrote a long series of lively novels, for which he drew the material largely from his knowledge of and experiences in the Northland; it included such books as "The Rapids," "The Furmasters," "No Secrets Island," and "Three Came to Ville Marie," which last brought him in 1941 the Governor-General's annual prize for the best work of Canadian fiction.

"The Passing of Oul-i-But and Other Tales" was the fruit of his flair for writing interesting short stories, which found a welcome in the best American and British magazines, while he also wrote some arresting plays, and certain radio enthusiasts will perhaps recall his radio play "Newbridge", through which some years ago, with the help of a clever company, he dramatized week after week the daily life and happenings in a small Ontario town, Port Hope having the honor of providing his material.

Some of the poetry which he wrote was counted good enough to find a place in the two best anthologies of Canadian verse but unfortunately he never published what some of his friends thought his finest poem, a versified account, written for the benefit of his children, of his varied experiences in the northern wilderness.

Alan Sullivan was an uncommon combination of the practical man of action and the literary artist, and it is in the latter role that his fame will endure. It was a valuable service to Canada to embalm, as he did, in literary form many great events in the history of the West, like the building of the C.P.R. through the Rockies (recounted in "The Great Divide"), Indian tales, and famous characters among the pioneers along with notable episodes in their careers. Writing in an easy unadorned style, Sullivan had a real gift for vivid pictures of scenery and places and for the discerning delineation of character, and many of his books were flavored with a salty humor which came with his Irish blood and with wise observations embodying his philosophy of life.

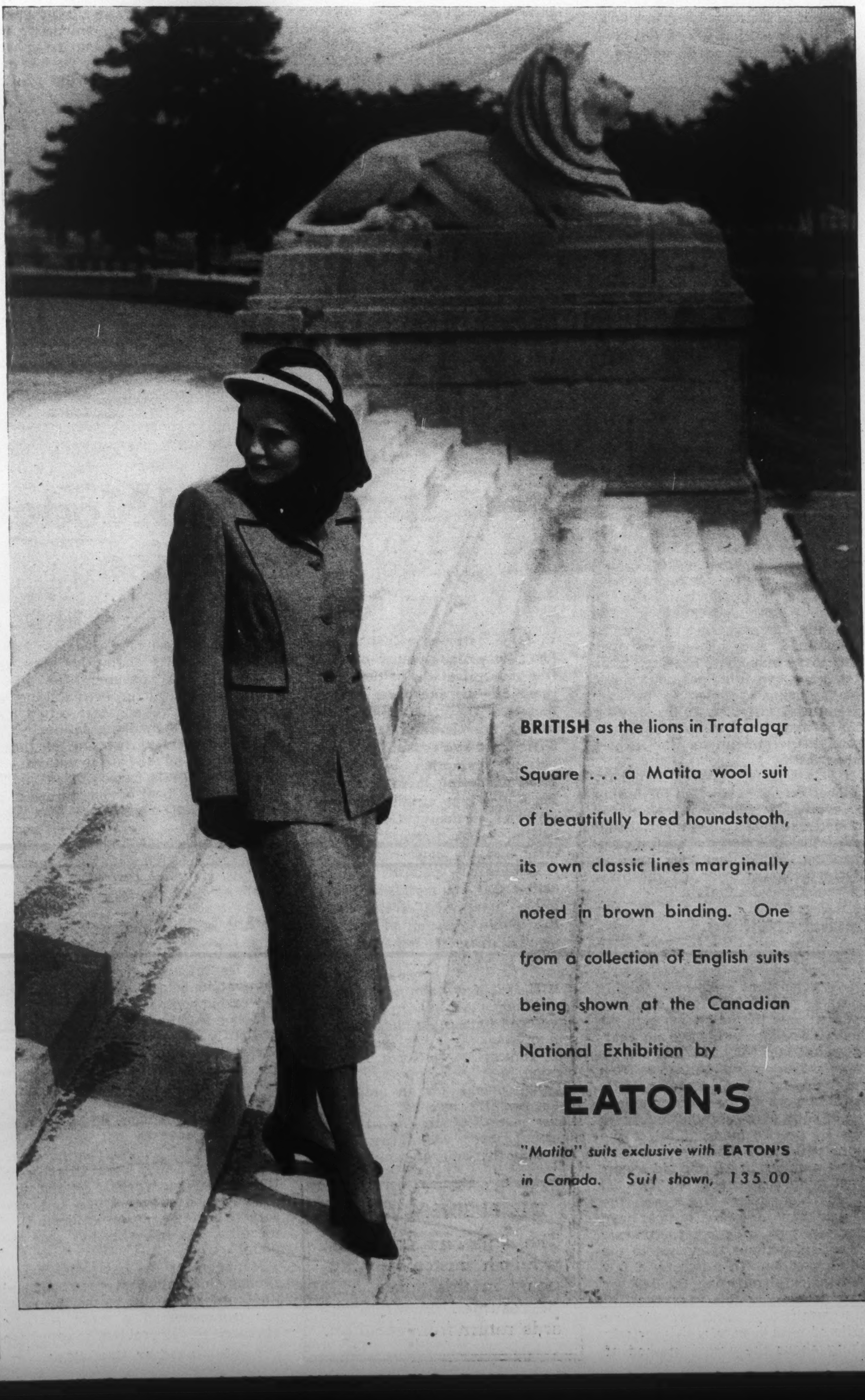
For Alan Sullivan courage, fortitude in face of adversity and loyal comradeship in time of trouble, were the cardinal virtues, and meanness, cruelty and selfishness the besetting sins, and he made the heroes and heroines and their opposites in his novels reflect these standards. In his political and economic views he was an enlightened Tory radical, who combined a love of ancient lights like the British connection and individual human liberties with a liberal international outlook and a keen ardor for the betterment of the lot of the underdogs and the removal of economic and social injustices. He was singularly happy in his marriage and in his family life and it was a great satisfaction to him that one of his three sons has shown evidence of inheriting his literary gifts.

The friends of Alan Sullivan will keep green to the end of their own lives the memory of a warm-hearted man of high character and ability, whose fine sensitive mind and notable gifts as a witty talker and raconteur made him a delightful companion. Some time before his death he told one of his sons that he wanted to die "with my back to a tree in the Canadian woods," but it was not to be. Yet, even if his ashes repose in the little churchyard of Tilford in the countryside of highly civilized Surrey, his spirit will surely find its way to haunt the wild woodlands of Canada, which he knew and loved so well.

SPRING, GEORGIAN BAY

THIS northern spring
Is quite a thing!
A sudden shock of sweet delight
For color burgeoned overnight.
Willows on fire against a sky
As blue as paint. The raucous cry
Of flapping crows above a field
Soon to be fallow. Wondrous yield
Of pussywillows in the wood.
Good is the feel of sun on shoulder,
Warm to the touch each ancient boulder
And weathered fence. A quickened theme
Invades each swiftly running stream.
This is release. Sudden and sweet
Earth springs to life beneath your feet!

MONA GOULD



BRITISH as the lions in Trafalgar Square . . . a Matita wool suit of beautifully bred houndstooth, its own classic lines marginally noted in brown binding. One from a collection of English suits being shown at the Canadian National Exhibition by

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FINANCE
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THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
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Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 23, 1947

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

British Industry Given Target but No Plan

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The Government's austerity program for dealing with Britain's economic crisis is considered in many quarters to be inadequate, says Mr. Marston. The need to cut imports and expand exports is obvious, but no clear indication is given as to how the export target—now revised from its former lofty 175 per cent of the 1938 volume to 140 per cent of that figure by the middle and 160 per cent by the end of 1948—is to be reached.

Everything depends on the distribution and productivity of labor. Too many men are still to be left in the armed services and a further million are at the moment managing to do nothing.

London.

THE obvious comment on the new plans for Britain is that the sacrifices might have been less if they had been made sooner. On consideration, it is questionable whether even the seemingly drastic measures now being taken are sufficient to meet a crisis which was within a few weeks of its climax.

Glad as the nation is to see some positive action, however late, there are doubts, moreover, whether the plans are concrete and definite enough to represent more than the outlines of a policy. It may be gratifying that the people's rations are to be maintained at present, and that business can continue almost unhindered; but it would be a mistake to blind oneself to the dangers of not doing enough in a situation which is without precedent in the country's history.

The policy follows three broad lines. So obviously necessary that it cannot be delayed for a week is the need to reduce expenditure overseas—primarily, imports. Equally evident, on a rather longer view, is the need to expand receipts from abroad—primarily exports. Concurrently, the pattern of Britain's economy is to be gradually changed, to divert capital expenditure into those activities which have immediate bearing on the overseas payments position; most notable being the plan to increase agricultural output by 20 per cent by 1951-52 and the concentration of industrial investment on the export industries.

It is a remarkable fact that, having been criticized so often for failing to evolve a long-term plan for development, the Government should choose just this time for such a plan, when the urgent necessity was an interim program to adjust the present "unbalanced situation".

Precisely Nothing

The attempt over a period of years to make the country more nearly self-sufficient in foodstuffs (highly debatable in itself on economic grounds), and the long-term plan for colonial development, have no bearing whatever on the immediate problem. The general shift-over from house-building and other socially desirable work to the more mundane task of equipping essential industries gives no precise guide at all to the future pattern of industry.

Most ominous of all, the old export target myth has reappeared. The 175 per cent long-term target and the 140 per cent interim target have become a part of current economic convention, without relevance to the trading position. To reiterate, a few weeks after abandoning the 140 per cent objective for this year, that we must reach that objective by the middle of next year tells us precisely nothing about the actual method of reaching it; and to add a fresh target, 160 per cent of the 1938 volume by the end of 1948, only draws attention to the practical vagueness of the policy.

The one inescapable fact is that there is still no prospect of a balance between the debits and the credits of the overseas trade account. There is to be a sensational cut of £12 million a month—£144 million a year, or roughly a third of the total—in food imports from the dollar area, but this cut will largely be made good by additional imports from other areas.

The major contributions are in two relatively unimportant categories, tourists' expenditure and remittances on the earnings of films; which is probably as it should be, except that the sums, respectively about £25 million and £12 million a year, cannot be commensurate with the task. A reduction of £10 million for timber is unwelcome, but logical if house-building is to be slowed-down. Imports of gasoline and of luxuries are being cut to save about another £10 million.

A total indicated saving of less than £60 million a year is not the end of the story, for there is to be some economy in governmental expenditure overseas; and exports, presumably, will yield something additional as a result of the renewed efforts, though any estimate on this score would be at random in the present state of the world markets, with fresh restrictions appearing week by week. But no estimate of revenue and expenditure can come anywhere near to neutralizing the current deficit, which is at the rate of some £700 million a year.

It can only be supposed that the Government is putting its faith in general industrial revival; which is indispensable to any policy but has, again, little bearing on the immediate crisis. Labor will be used more effectively by some unspecified direction into important work.

The miners are asked to work an extra half-hour per shift to boost output to the basic 4 million tons a week, and a lengthening of hours in all industries with adequate raw materials to work on is recommended. (It is significant, and commendable if the policy can be carried out, that no imports of raw material apart from timber are being cut, though purchases of cotton are to be deferred.) The steel industry is asked to make a "special effort" to reach a target of 14 million ingot tons in 1948.

Each Individual

Everything now depends on the distribution and the productivity of labor. Agriculture, mining, iron and steel, textiles, and other basic industries, need more men or women and need the maximum output from each individual. Whether they get the output depends largely on the public's confidence in the policy and conviction that it is being fairly applied; matters on which opinions are not unanimous. The provision of adequate numbers depends on economy of the armed forces and on the authorities' success in tracking down and rounding up the million or so men engaged on no recognized occupation at all.

There is no question where the reserves of manpower lay, and where, to the consternation of many critics, they still lie. Men under arms are scheduled still to exceed one million by the end of March next, being cut by a mere 80,000 from the previous estimates. There is no denying that the maintenance of these forces is a heavy burden in a supreme crisis and that their absence from industry represents a heavy sacrifice.

New Streamlined Model for Free Enterprise

By EDWARD B. HIGGINS

In these columns a few months ago, the writer pointed out that free enterprise was at the crossroads of its existence. Today there are many indications that, out of the chaos of labor-management disputes and the concurrent disruption caused by price decontrol, there is emerging a new type of industrial and social economy. Government bodies, labor unions, management and the consumer are establishing new patterns of interaction that are most significant. Is the "new order" really here? Has public opinion at last demanded that free enterprise be made to work?

THE last few months have seen things take place that would have been impossible under any system of economy other than that of free enterprise — North American version.

Labor unions for the most part have recently insisted on negotiations—instead of striking first: management has voluntarily offered raises at the time of contract negotiations. Government leaders have warned industry that price must be lowered. The consumer—the little guy who has long been taking a beating—has at long last raised his voice and is demanding action.

By themselves, any one of these occurrences might pass unnoticed: at best, they would cause only a small ripple in the pool of our day to day existence. *But when these four factors combine to exert their influence on our industrial life, their effects might well be felt with such force as to invalidate all carefully prepared business cycle charts.*

What Is The Motive?

It is usually highly informative as well as interesting to seek out the motivation behind any such unusual set of happenings.

Labor leaders, their thinking quite obviously affected by the increasing violence of public reaction concerning strikes and the subsequent legislative drive in Congress to regulate the collective bargaining process, have adopted a conciliatory attitude that is noteworthy not only for its extent but also for its apparent depth of sincerity. Labor leaders have seen the "Mene, mene, tekel" on the wall—neither have they found it necessary to hire a translator to read its meaning. The inference has been too plain.

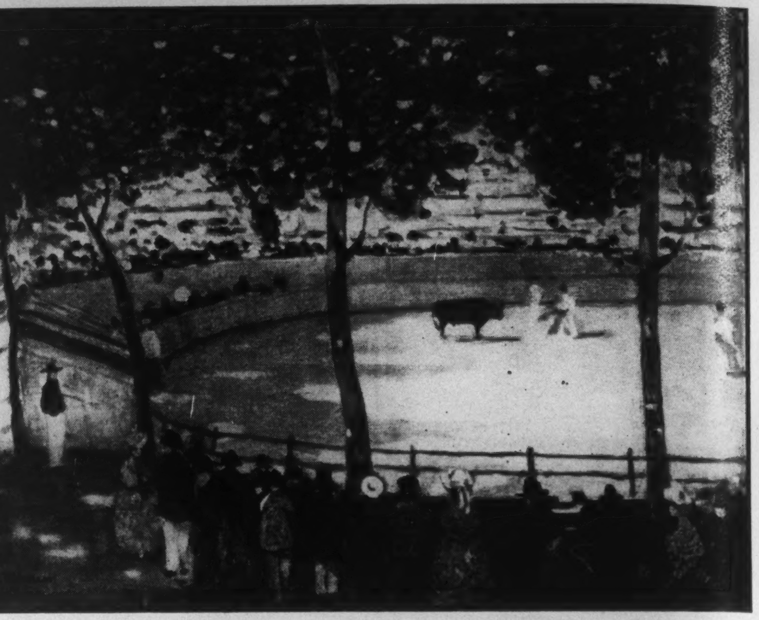
Management too has undergone a similar leavening process. Around the conference table management has demonstrated a more realistic approach to the problem of collective

(Continued on Next Page)

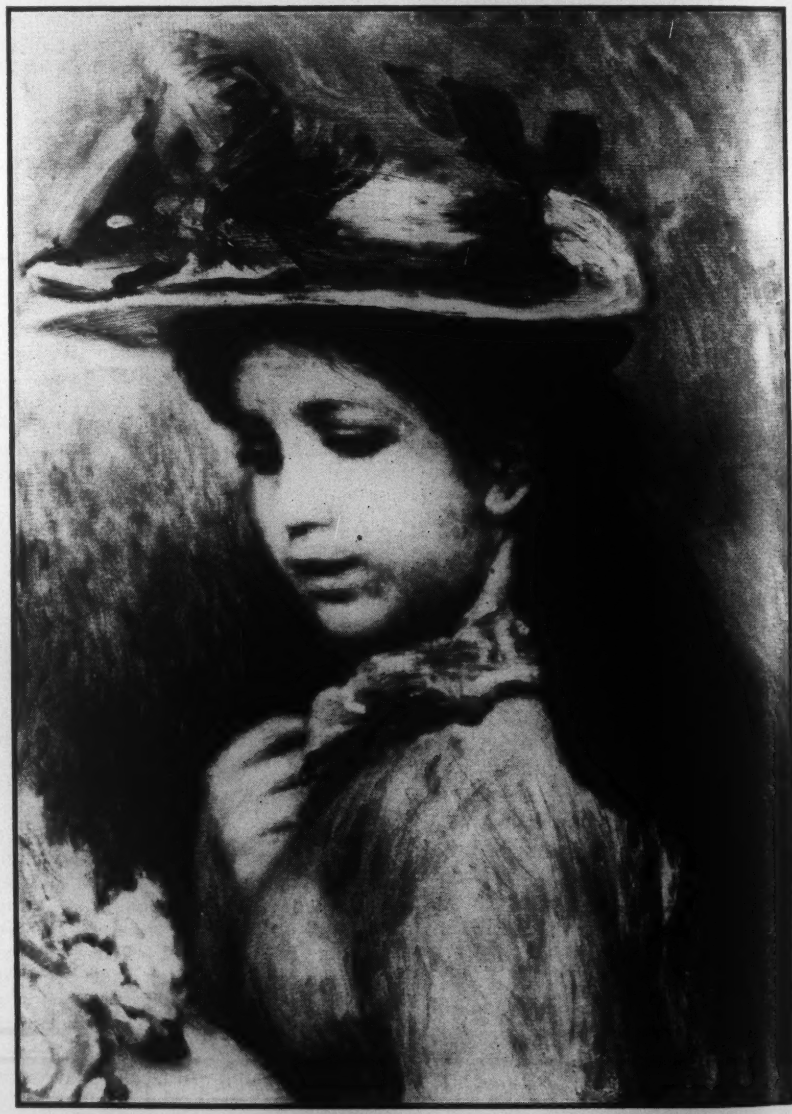
THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Business Angle, which customarily appears in this space, will be resumed on Mr. Richards' return from vacation.

Businessmen Collect Art as Hobby



An increasing number of well-known businessmen in Canada are becoming art collectors. These pictures are from the collection in Montreal of Huntly R. Drummond, Chairman of the Board of the Bank of Montreal. Top picture is "Bull Ring, Marseilles" by the Canadian . . .



. . . painter J. W. Morrice. Above, Renoir's "Girl's Head". "Les Néréides" (below) by French sculptor Rodin is one of collection's choicest pieces.

(*Continued from Page* 26)

bargaining. Self interest may have been the motivating factor; more likely was it the growing realization that free enterprise must be made to work—that their vital contribution could most effectively be crystallized by a practical appreciation of the worker's right to a larger share of the sales dollar. Record profits in 1946 and the first quarter of 1947 helped make their contribution more palatable.

The effect of recent labor legislation in the United States must be borne in mind. Unfortunately the passage of the Taft-Hartley Labor Bill will not encourage the development of this much to be desired conciliatory attitude on the part of labor. That labor should complain about its provisions is only natural: no individual—(and this applies as well to organizations)—likes to feel that his operations are being restricted or that he is being forced to assume more responsibility. No one will doubt the honest intent of this labor legislation: conceived by public opinion, born in an atmosphere of political instability, its birth (to some minds it was definitely premature) has raised again barriers that were gradually being lowered and which made more likely a higher standard of labor-management relations.

The Taft-Hartley Labor Bill will face rough going because in the eyes of most labor leaders it is a management creation and thus automatically suspect. Its timing may have been wrong—there were certain indications that the same ends might have been reached, though somewhat later, around the conference table. Certainly many of its provisions would have been removed or considerably modified had there been less haste: more thought might have been given to the underlying causes of industrial unrest. It is worthy of note in this connection that American Government bodies, as well as management, failed to take adequate steps to "sell" such increased responsibilities to representatives of labor—to point out how they too would benefit by the acceptance of a rightful share of the obligations of industrial leadership. The capacity of both management and labor to elicit the mutual cooperation of its members has thus seriously deteriorated: we have only to note that both management and labor are sidestepping the provisions of this new legislation.

"John Doe" Squeezed

Another thought presents itself for consideration. The ordinary citizen, John Q. Public, has been the victim of one of the greatest squeeze plays ever recorded in history. Now at a time when he is enjoying a higher standard of living than ever before, he has found that his dollar no longer commands a reasonable purchasing power. During the war, patriotic motives stifled any mass criticism of the economy which created such a situation; but with the cessation of war there arose a murmur of dissatisfaction which today is making the welkin ring.

Women's organizations, consumer groups and political bodies at the voter level have combined to create a pressure that is not only vocal but powerful. The financial inability of Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen to purchase, for example, those durable goods which are now considered necessities of modern living, has been a prime factor in rousing the long suffering public to a point where action—fast and drastic—is being demanded. The public, impatient at strikes, critical of unreasonable profits and faced with a dollar income steadily depreciating in value is questioning today the true worth of free enterprise. It is tired of words and fancy phrases—it wants industrial peace and lower prices.

Enterprise Nos. 1, 2 or 3

The generic characteristics of North American citizens would seem to demand some system of economy that allows a maximum freedom of expression without too serious responsibilities. That free enterprise—North American version — provides these benefits perfectly is open to question.

But that other systems of industrial and political economy offer anything better is also debatable. Certainly free enterprise, as we have known it in the last hundred years, is much desired by labor unions. It has fostered their growth. Capital—through the entrepreneur and later through management—has found a desirable outlet for its potential productivity. The consumer has found through free enterprise, better living: politicians, as long as they did not offend too large a segment of the population at any one time, have found a market for their wares.

It is painfully evident that up to now the acceptance by all concerned of the privileges of free enterprise has been more universal than the acceptance of its responsibilities. But what all concerned are now realizing is that this situation can no longer continue. In this realization it would appear that there lies the foundation of a new industrial and social economy—*Free enterprise, self regulated.*

There are what one might call three basic types of free enterprise.

(1) The original model which has been with us until now.

(2) Free enterprise — politically regulated—has been labeled, not unworthily, a form of socialism.

(3) Free enterprise—self regulated—the new 1947 model.

The second model would not seem to meet the needs of those who live in this part of the world. Model number one is creaking painfully at the joints. Free enterprise—self regulated—may be the "Utopia" for which we seek.

One cannot ignore the implications of the drastic change in attitude on the part of management, labor, government and the consumer. These groups have established new patterns of interaction that are most significant. Obviously they are all concerned with making free enterprise work—with attaining the objectives of full production, full employment and higher standard of living. They are also shrewd enough to realize that in the process of making it work, they must be prepared to recognize the rights of each other—that nationalization and government control are inevitable unless they cooperate on a level heretofore thought impossible. It will mean a new spirit of good faith and self regulation in the interests of all.

Free enterprise — self regulated — can go further than that. It can and should provide a fair standard of living for a fair day's work. It should devise effective means of controlling booms and depressions. *It will have to make free enterprise desired because of the benefits it brings.* But it will require leaders and statesmen of very high calibre—it will involve the development of what now seems to be in the embryonic stage—*the full appreciation of and acceptance by every citizen of his responsibilities to the economic structure of which he is a part.*

The "New Order" may well be within our grasp. An informed, vocal public opinion is now demanding that free enterprise be made to work. It can be done if every citizen is made to feel that he is a member of the world's largest committee for self regulation for the common good. It is too soon, however, to determine the degree of permanence of this resurgence. If all is not froth and bubbles and there is a prolonged sustained effort on the part of all concerned, it may well mean the creation of a new form of free enterprise which will provide the benefits so much to be desired and eliminate the disadvantages which have characterized our economy to date.

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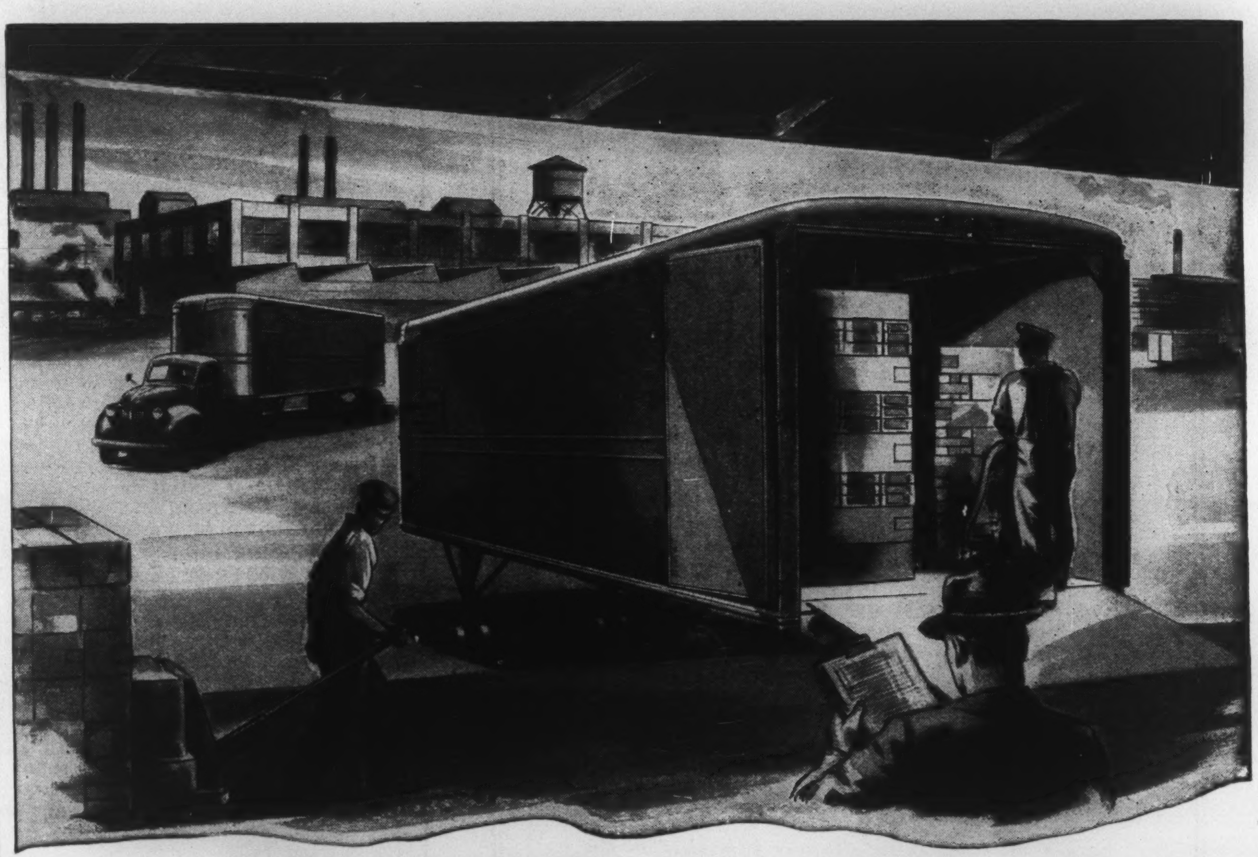

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

V.E.N., Windsor, Ont. — MORRISON BRASS CORP., parent company of James Morrison Brass Mfg. Co. reported for 1946 consolidated net earnings of $4,274 equal to 4.2 cents a share. As of Dec. 31, 1946, current assets totalled $738,073 and current liabilities $407,908, indicating net working capital of $330,165.

F.J.T., Kelowna, B.C.—I understand that work below the 4,000-foot level at CONIAURUM MINES is opening up some important new ore and the intention of the management is to concentrate development on these deeper horizons during the next couple of years. On the 5,000-foot horizon a crosscut is being driven eastward out of the Coniaurum porphyry in order to parallel the south contact of the porphyry mass. This area proved to be productive on the upper levels and it is hoped that a repetition of the ore occurrences may be encountered here. The higher grade No. 60 vein, one of the main developments on the bottom levels, is now being prepared for mining on the 4,750-foot floor. A crosscut is being driven on the 5,500-foot level to the northeast from where diamond drilling will explore an area known from previous work to contain gold values. Net profit in 1946 was 5.77 cents per share as compared with 10.33 cents in 1945. Loss of the premium on exchange and continued rising costs were factors in the reduction of earnings. The finding of new ore kept pace during the year with extraction, net working capital, including supplies and with securities at market value, amounted to $1,058,627 at the close of 1946, or $280,620 lower than at the end of the previous year. The difference is largely accounted for by the devaluation of the market value of some of the securities held. It is felt, however, that under more favorable conditions these securities will recover in value.

E.L.C., Winnipeg, Man. — Both preferred and ordinary shareholders of CANADIAN COLLIERIES (DUNSMUIR), LTD., approved the proposed plan of reorganization. The plan provides for the elimination of preferred arrears, amounting to approximately 190 per cent, and the creation of a single new capital stock of no par value. Under the new arrangement preferred holders who had received no dividends for 28 years will be issued two of the new shares for each share held and the holders of ordinary stock will receive three new for each 100 old shares held. This will require 751,152 of the authorized 1,000,000 new shares and directors were empowered to issue the remaining 248,828 shares at a price not to exceed $1,224,140, or $5 per share.

G.K.K., Vancouver, B.C.—I suggest you submit your list of stocks to a Vancouver broker to ascertain if any of them have any value as I am unable to find any record of some of them in my files. CORK-PROVINCE MINES is still in existence, but inactive. I understand that this company plans a reorganization. The charters of MOLLIE HUGHES

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

What of Inflation Influence?

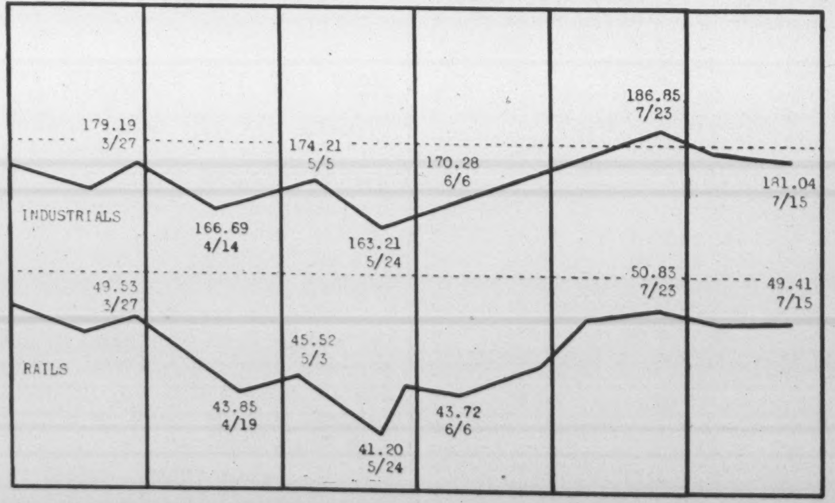
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TREND (which dominates Canadian prices): While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Intermediate recovery has been under way over the past two months with no indications that the peak to the movement has yet been attained.

From war's end in 1945 to peak levels in 1946 the Dow-Jones industrial average advanced from 160 to 212, or some 52 points. This movement would appear to have discounted the high postwar earnings that are now putting in their appearance, in which event the 50-point decline in stock prices in 1946 represented an initial recognition of some of the problems induced by the postwar recovery yet to be solved, of which the high-wage-high-cost-high-price equation is the most serious. The impact of this wage-cost-price spiral has not yet been too strongly felt but it is assuming a growing rather than diminishing importance. Barring a renewal of inflationary psychology, which we doubt, it would, therefore, seem that the broad downward trend in stock prices initiated in 1946 would not reach a point of culmination until the effects of the adverse factors mentioned are more clearly discernible.

Broad or primary movements are interrupted, from time to time, by swings against the main direction. Such an upmove ran from October 1946 to February 1947, and has again been under way over the past three months. This rally was interrupted over the past two or three weeks by minor decline. Lowered volume on the minor decline, the temporary stimulus to sales in the U.S.A. that the American soldiers' bonus should effect next month, and the fact that the industrial average has moved, so far, only to the lower limit of the 185/195 technical objective previously discussed herein: all suggest that the rally has not yet run its full course. Barring some further particularly adverse turn in the foreign picture, we would look for levels above those of July before the current rally culminates.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 32

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half (1½c) cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds October 15th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

L. I. HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, August 15th, 1947.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of Twenty Cents (20c) per share plus an extra dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1947, on all issued common shares of the Company, payable on Saturday, the 20th day of September, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 6th of September, 1947.

By order of the Board,

N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, August 18th, 1947.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
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W. A. G. KELLEY

G. Ernest Robertson, President and General Manager of Leland Electric Canada Limited, announces the recent election of W. A. G. Kelley to the Directorate of the Company. Mr. Kelley is one of the senior members of the legal firm of Borden, Elliot, Kelley, Palmer and Sankey, Toronto, and a director of a number of Canadian companies.

MINE and CRESCENT MINES have, I believe, been cancelled. NATIVE SON MINES was succeeded by BRIDGE RIVER OGDEN (1934) LTD., and I understand that part or all of its property is now held by PINEBRAYLE GOLD MINES in which this company is reported to have no equity.

G.M.R., Sydney, N.S. — Yes, I understand INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA recently revised its policy in respect to age levels. This has been done by increasing its starting age limit to 45 years as contrasted with the former 39-year level. The change is based, of course, on need of man power, but the move opens opportunities for work to thousands of Canadians who would otherwise be barred from employment in the nickel industry. It must be remembered, however, that this is an industry necessitating a high degree of skill in its main labor body and on such a basis, a large labor turnover is not desirable. As you undoubtedly are aware it costs money to train a miner, and if any industry expects to remain in business it cannot afford to simply train workers for competitive employment. Naturally, any enterprise needing skilled craftsmen likes to have assurance of some years of productivity for each new name they add to their pay roll.

J.G., Sarnia, Ont. — I have no new or recent information concerning CANADA RADIUM MINES. As you are undoubtedly aware operations have been carried on intermittently for many years, but so far without attaining production of the various rare metals which it has been claimed occur in commercial quantities. MORRIS-KIRKLAND GOLD MINES is still inactive, but retains its five-claim property in Lebel township, Kirkland Lake area.

K. B. S., Winnipeg, Man.—A new all time record for sales and an improvement in net profits are reported by LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO., LIMITED for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1947. Sales of $53.846,762 are an increase of 11.99% over the previous peak of $48,080,540 established in the preceding year. Operating profits of $2,517,589, including investment income of $11,477, are up from $2,318,755. After increasing the reserve for depreciation to $273,701 from $265,434, provision for income and excess profits taxes to $835,000 from $756,000, and providing $190,000 for employees' pension fund, there remained net earnings of $1,218,889, equal to $1.47 a share on the combined Class "A" and "B" shares, compared with $1,097,321, or $1.33 a share, for the year ended June 1, 1946. An amount of $73,105 was realized on life insurance policies and after payment of $1,035,445 or $1.25 a share in dividends, earned surplus at May 31, 1947 was moderately higher at $4,643,044. Liquid position continues strong, with the ratio of current assets to current liabilities being 2.4 to 1. Working capital of $3,775,047 at May 31, 1947, reflecting capital expenditures for modernization purposes, compares with $3,991,700 at June 1, 1946. Current assets total $6,545,282 and current liabilities $2,770,235, while fixed assets, less depreciation of $3,930,104, are carried at $3,744,411, an increase of $519,074 over a year ago.

F.L.Y., Galt, Ont.—To the best of my knowledge the ONTARIO LORRAINE DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE LTD. passed out of existence some years ago. The secretary of the company was located in New York, but my files fail to indicate any activity on its part for years.

J.K.L., St. Thomas, Ont.—It is understood that this year B. C. PACKERS LTD. will have a better than average total pack. In spite of the fact that sockeye salmon fishing on the Fraser River has been deferred this year until September 8 for conservation reasons, the total salmon pack to August 2 this season at 324,065 cases compared favorably with 254,945 in like period of 1946 and was the third best result for the period in the past six years. Average pack to beginning of August for the six years including 1947 has been 303,000 cases. Very good results in northern B.C. waters accounted for the fine showing this year.

I.F.T., Brandon, Man.—The EXCELLO MINES property in the Porcupine district was sold to NOVELL PORCUPINE GOLD MINES for a consideration of 400,000 pooled shares. The last address I have for the company is care of J. E. Dougherty, 90 Lake Shore Road, Mimico, Ontario. I have no record of any recent activity on the part of LONG LAC ADAIR MINES. The company at last report still held two groups of claims, one in the Little Long Lac area and the other in the Timagami Forest Reserve. The secretary of this company is F. A. Leslie, Haileybury, Ont.

R.S.T., Moncton, N.B.—Net earnings of AUTO ELECTRIC SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED for the six months ended June 30, 1947, totalled $86,794, equal to $2.89 a share on the Class "A" stock and to 79c a share on the common, compared with $71,316 or $2.38 on "A" and 64c on common for the corresponding period of 1946. Profits of $170,185, before income and excess profits taxes of $83,391, were up from $165,852 a year ago. Liquid position during the six month period was further strengthened, with net working capital of of $554,251 at June 30, comparing with $485,437 at March 31, last, $367,816 at December 31, 1946 and $354,003 at June 30 last year. Inventories of $779,628 are up from $449,710, but being concentrated largely in fluid, fast-moving materials, will be substantially reduced by the end of 1947. Bank loans while higher at $548,942 are due for a large reduction in the next few months.

F.S.W., Cochrane, Ont.—Yes, NEW CALUMET MINES — zinc-lead-gold-silver producer on Calumet Island in the Ottawa River—is enjoying another profitable year and steadily improving its financial position, but the probable date of inauguration of dividends is still conjectural. In the first nine months of the current fiscal year, which ends on September 30, a total of $325,000 of the 5% series B notes was redeemed, leaving $100,000 of this issue and $302,310 notes due November 5, 1951, to be retired. Given a continuance of earnings similar to those for the first nine months to June 30 the outstanding notes could be entirely wiped out by the end of the 1947-1948 fiscal year, terminating September 30, 1948. If such were the case and presuming an adequate working capital position, dividend payments could commence. However it remains to be seen whether or not the $302,310 notes due in 1951 will be paid off ahead of time as they are non-interest bearing, and deferring payment till the due date would not cost the company anything. The balance sheet as at June 30, 1947, showed cash assets totalling $610,643 plus supplies of $181,570, against $272,865 current liabilities, leaving net working capital of $519,348. Mine operations are reported progressing satisfactorily and ore reserves are being well maintained.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

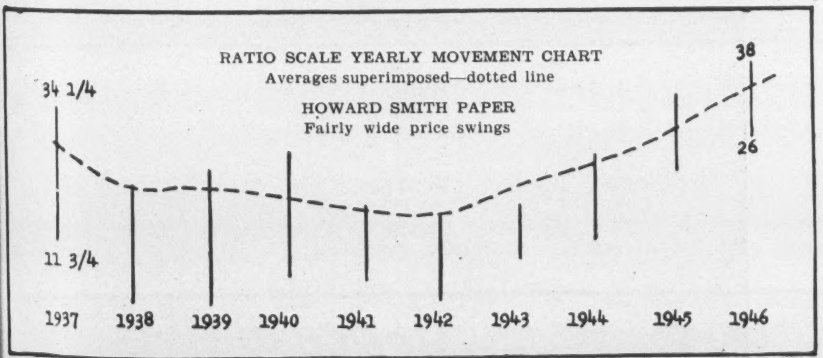
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LIMITED

			Averages		Howard Smith	
PRICE 31 July 47	—$26.00					
YIELD	— 3.8%	Last 1 month	Up	2.8%	Up	5.7%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 126	Last 12 months	Down	13.3%	Down	23.5%
GROUP	— "B"	1942-46 range	Up	160.0%	Up	375.0%
RATING	—Average	1946-47 range	Down	23.1%	Down	35.5%



SUMMARY:—Study of the price movement of Howard Smith Paper Mills shares shown in the figures and chart above, leads one to the conclusion that they afford plenty of opportunities for speculative trading. An extreme advance during the last bull market of 375% is considerably better than that afforded by the average stock.

But, like so many Canadian securities, there is such a small number of share transactions during any one month that it is somewhat difficult for the trader to always buy and sell these shares. During 1947 the average turnover on the Montreal Stock Exchange has been less than 3000 shares of Howard Smith monthly; and while it is also listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, its transactions on that market are extremely limited in number.

While Howard Smith has only paid dividends on its common stock during the past 2 years, the Investment Index at 126 is encouraging and would seem to indicate that higher dividends could be paid. The outlook is for moderately wide price movements and better than average gain for those who hold the stock when the next upswing in the general market takes place.

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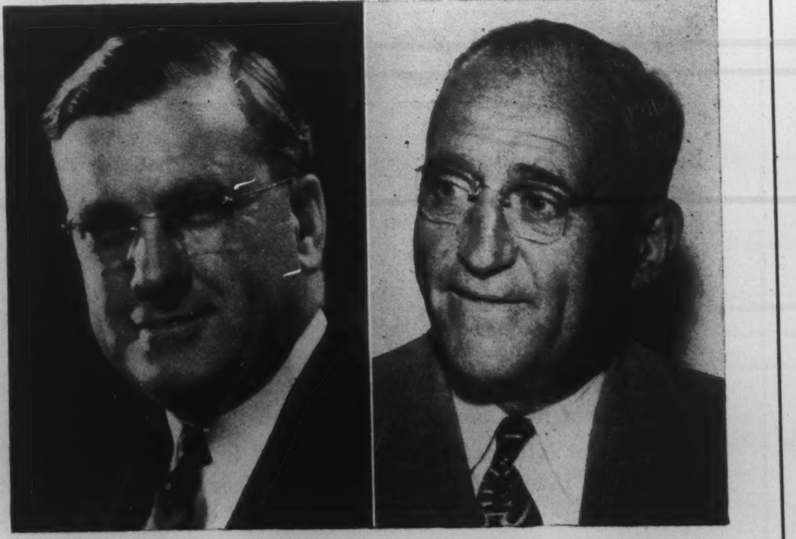
CANADA BREAD COMPANY ELECTS NEW DIRECTORS



K. F. WADSWORTH F. J. HANNIBAL

Mr. K. F. Wadsworth, Vice-President and General Manager of Maple Leaf Milling Company Limited, Mr. H. N. Bawden, Vice-President of Dominion Securities Corporation Limited, and Mr. F. J. Hannibal, Manager of the Western Division of Canada Bread Company, were elected Directors of Canada Bread Company Limited at the recent Annual Meeting of shareholders.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Importance of Answering Correctly Questions in the Application

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is a well-known fact that few people realize how important it is to make sure that the answers to the questions in the application form for a policy of insurance are correct and will be found so upon investigation when the time comes to make a claim under the contract.

It should not be overlooked that it will be too late then to make any changes in the answers or to disclose any material facts which may have been either inadvertently or deliberately concealed at the time the policy was taken out, and which may determine the collectability or otherwise of a claim under the policy.

WHEN a person takes out an insurance policy, it is more important than is generally realized to make sure that the answers in the application form are correct, and it is unwise to depend upon any other person to do this chore for him. Because of some material misrepresentation or non-disclosure of some material fact, as far as the application form shows, the insurance may be found to be invalid when a claim arises under the policy, and the insured or his beneficiary is then out of luck and unable to collect.

Under the Uniform Life Insurance Act, for example, in force in all the Provinces except Quebec, the applicant for a contract and the person whose life is to be insured is each required to disclose to the insurer in the application for the contract, on the medical examination (if any) or in any statement or answers furnished in lieu of a medical examination every fact within his knowledge which is material to the contract, and a failure to disclose or misrepresentation of any such fact renders the contract voidable at the instance of the insurer. However, any such statements, other than fraudulent statements or statements erroneous as to age, are deemed to be true and incontestable after the contract has been in force for two years during the lifetime of the person whose life is insured, but this does not apply to disability insurance or double indemnity insurance.

In a case which was taken to the Ontario Court of Appeal in 1945, after the trial Judge had decided in favor of the claimant, it was held that where an insured in his application for life insurance in answers therein to questions relating to illnesses and hospital confinements disclosed an operation from which he had fully recovered but failed to make any mention of a previous confinement in a hospital and in a sanatorium as a tubercular suspect, this is a material non-disclosure and misrepresentation within the meaning of the section of the Insurance Act, which voids the policy.

It was also held that where a trial Judge finds that the non-disclosure in his application of a previous confinement in a hospital and in a sanatorium of the applicant for life insurance is not a material non-disclosure, his finding cannot stand where the only definite evidence before him showed that had this information been disclosed to it the company would have declined to accept the risk and issue a policy.

In another case, which was taken to the Quebec Court of King's Bench (Appeal Side), after the Superior Court had decided in favor of the claimant, it was shown that the insured had answered in the negative to a number of special questions relating to his health and to a general question had answered that he had never been ill ("*Jamais été malade*"), although he had recently consulted a physician on account of severe abdominal pains, been examined at a hospital, advised to submit to an operation for gall-stones or a similar condition, refused to do so and had taken "family remedies" consisting of doses of olive oil which, he thought, had cured his condition.

There was a clause in the policy which provided that it could not be contested after two years for false statements contained in the application except in case of fraud. The insured died five years after the policy was issued, and the insurance company contested the claim on the ground of fraud and tendered back the premiums paid.

It was held by the majority of the Court of Appeal, reversing the judgment of the Superior Court, that the declarations of the insured amounted to fraud as he must have known they were untrue and that he made them for the purpose of securing the insurance. The action was dismissed. Two judges dissented, on the ground that the burden of proof of fraud was upon the insurance company and that it had not discharged such burden of proof.

In another case action was taken in the Superior Court, Montreal, by the testamentary heirs of the insured to recover the amount of a life insurance policy. At the trial the insurance company pleaded that the insured had fraudulently concealed a malignant condition when she made application for the policy and that she met death through suicide.

It was held by the Court that, on the evidence, while it appeared that the insured had died through drinking a solution of formalin, there was not sufficient proof to show that she did so intentionally. On the other point, however, it appeared that the insured had been treated surgically for some years before she made her application for insurance; that she knew of her condition and failed to declare it on making application.

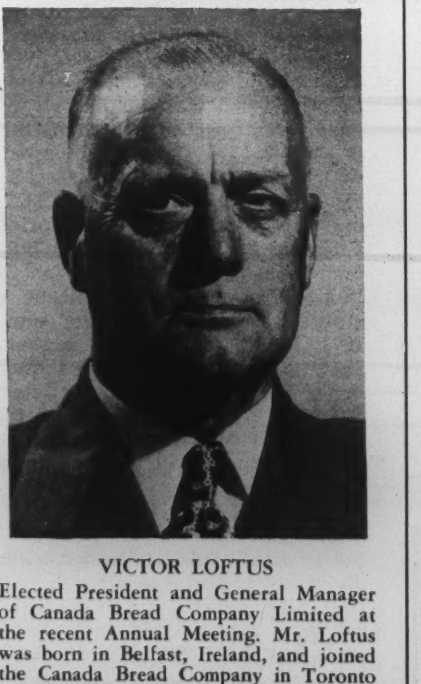
Fraudulent Concealment

It was pointed out by the Court that the object of insurance is to afford protection to persons in normal health, and that insurance companies are not bound to contract with persons who are ill and fraudulently conceal their condition. The insured's failure to declare her numerous visits to the hospital and treatments, which included operations, was held to be a concealment of material facts affecting the risk and made the policy contract a nullity.

It was held that it was her duty to make these declarations, and that her heirs could not raise her lack of education as an excuse, as she could have had the clauses of the policy explained to her and did not do so, but paid premiums without protest for two years. It was clear, the Court said, that the insurance company would not have assumed the risk had it been told the facts. Although, if the application is prepared by the agent of the insurance company, it is considered to be the act of the insurance company, the agents' powers do not permit him to enter declarations which are of a nature to deceive the insurance company.

In another case, which was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada for determination, the insured had two policies which he surrendered on Dec. 29, 1931, and used the cash value to obtain a new policy (non medical). He said in his answers to the questionnaire that he had not been ill or treated by a doctor for five years. He died Oct. 10, 1932, of uremia. The insurance company took action to have the policy annulled on the ground of misrepresentation, etc. The action was first tried in Feb., 1934, in the Quebec Superior Court and dismissed; an appeal to the King's Bench was allowed and a new trial ordered, which resulted in another dismissal, which was affirmed by the King's Bench, Quebec (Appeal Side), and also by the Supreme Court of Canada, thus upholding the decision that the insured's answers were made in good faith and that there was nothing to show that a reasonable insurer would have rejected the risk if the whole story had been told.

PRESIDENT CANADA BREAD COMPANY



VICTOR LOFTUS

Elected President and General Manager of Canada Bread Company Limited at the recent Annual Meeting. Mr. Loftus was born in Belfast, Ireland, and joined the Canada Bread Company in Toronto in 1911. He served as Manager of the Montreal and Westmount plants from 1918-29. He became Assistant General Manager in Toronto in 1929, and in September, 1930, was appointed General Manager. He was elected a Director in October, 1933.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to obtain some information about a company called the New England Fire Insurance Company—what its assets and liabilities in Canada are, according to Government figures, and the extent of the business it transacts in this country. Is it an old-established company, and are Canadian policyholders well protected?

—F.H.J., Ottawa, Ont.

New England Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Springfield, Mass., and Canadian head office at Montreal, was incorporated in 1919 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1938. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders. Latest published Government figures show that its total assets in Canada at the end of 1945 were $316,187, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $64,046, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $252,141. Its net premiums written in Canada in 1945 were $29,769, and its total income in Canada was $35,743, while its net losses incurred were $15,934, and its total expenditure in this country was $29,694. It has a paid up capital of $1,000,000. All claims are readily collectable and Canadian policyholders are amply protected.

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Excess Profits Tax Act
Standard Profits Claims

NOTICE

Recent amendments to the above Act provide that all standard profits claims must be filed with the Department of National Revenue before 1st September, 1947.

All applications are required to be in such form and contain such information as may be prescribed by the Minister and the Minister may reject an application that is not made in such form or that does not contain such information.

The prescribed forms (S.P.1) are available at all District Income Tax offices of the Dominion Government.

All pertinent information required on the form must be included or attached thereto in schedule form. Tentative or incomplete forms or those filed after 31st August, 1947, will not be accepted.

Department of National Revenue
Ottawa

James J. McCann, M.D.,
Minister of National Revenue.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Ontario's Gold Output Increases for First Six Months of Year

By JOHN M. GRANT

AN INCREASE of 3.23% in the value of bullion produced by Ontario gold mines for the first half of 1947 over the same period last year is reported by the Department of Mines, despite the fact that the price of gold in the first six months of the current year was $35 as against $38.50 during the comparable period of 1946. During the first six months this year the industry milled 3,937,068 tons of ore which had a value of $34,494,556, as against 3,586,558 tons valued at $33,414,893 in the similar period of last year. The ore milled this year contained 982-906 ounces of gold and 139,676 ounces of silver. The ore milled represents an increase of 9.77% and there was a gain of 13.55% in gold recovery, while silver recovery decreased 3%.

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As for the month of June the statistics provided by the Ontario Department of Mines show that the gold mines milled 645,951 tons of ore, the lowest since February, 1947, recovered 168,059 ounces of gold, the lowest since April, 1947, 28,817 ounces of silver, the highest since December, 1946, for a value of $5,898,517 the lowest since April, 1947. However, grade of ore at $9.13 was the highest since December, 1946. The daily average statistics show that the industry during June milled 21,532 tons of ore, the lowest since January, 1947, and recovered 5,602 ounces of gold, the highest since June, 1943, and 961 ounces of silver, the highest since December, 1946, for a value of $196,617, the highest recorded since November, 1943.

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Activity, generally speaking, has dropped considerably in so far as prospecting and diamond drilling are concerned, the "Gold Bulletin," of the Ontario Department of Mines, points out. Lack of market activity, resulting in a dearth of investment capital, is blamed for this condition. The feature of the first half of 1947 was the inauguration of milling operations in Ontario's first postwar gold mine, the Renabie, in the Missanabie area,but no production returns were received for June. Berens River Mines, whose last report was received in December, 1946, filed production reports again in June. Omega Gold Mines, which commenced operations on February 1, 1936, announced discontinuance of operations on April 30, 1947, and the Jason mine, which reopened in September, 1946, closed down in June of this year.

The average number of wage-earners employed by Ontario's producing gold mines rose from a year's low of 12,274 in May, to a year's high of 12,601 in June, it is reported by the Statistics Branch of the Ontario Department of Mines. These figures do not include employees of Ontario's new gold producer, the Renabie Mine in the Missanabie area it is stated.

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A progress report issued by Martin-McNeely Mines shows current assets as at December 31, 1946, of $73,959, against current liabilities of $15,524. Compensation to the company for surface rights for an airport on its Red Lake property was established at $25,000 and of this amount $10,000 has already been received from the Province of Ontario. Upon completion of the airport it is the intention of the company to give attention to the matter of a townsite. There is a considerable area of the property that is admirably suited for such a purpose as centrally located townsite, states C. J. Sanders, president. Recent grading operations in connection with airport construction disclosed a considerable area of carbonate rock formation very similar to conditions on Cochenour Willans and on Marcus wherein ore has been found. This area adjoins the grey porphyry dike in which gold values were found some years ago and is now being explored. Results on neighboring properties may indicate the possibilities of the northern, central and easterly portions of the property where excessively heavy overburden made any conclusion impossible. A 100% interest has been acquired by staking in 10 claims on Seeber Lake, in the Lingman Lake area, and a 100% interest has been purchased in 18 claims near Barrington Lake, in the Lynn Lake area of Northern Manitoba.

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In the three months' period ended June 30 Coniaurum Mines had estimated net earnings of $24,958, before write-offs, as compared with $65,907 in the like period of 1946. Net income from metals produced was $242,806 from 30,040 tons milled as against $282,952 from 29,110 tons in the second quarter last year. Capital expenditures this year were $448 as compared with $3,407 in the same period in 1946.

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No attempt has been made at Lingman Lake Gold Mines to arrive at any figures of tonnage, states Mark C. Smerchanski, engineer in charge, in a recent report, as underground development is behind schedule. Results however, are stated to be as good or better than those indicated by diamond drilling. The three-compartment shaft is down 300 feet and levels have been established at 150 and 275 feet. At the annual meeting of shareholders, Mr. Smerchanski stated that good ore has been found in the North zone on the second level. Drifting is proceeding east and west and the east heading has opened an ore length of 40 feet to date having an average grade of about an ounce across drift width. Up to June 21st, 743 feet of drifting, 598 feet of crosscutting and 2,347 feet of drilling had been completed on the two horizons. A length of 280 feet has been opened on the second level which grades 0.31 oz. uncut across an average width of 2.4 feet. The west drift on the first level has opened a length of 135 feet that will average 0.41 oz. uncut grade across six feet. The balance sheet at March 31 showed current assets of $413,620 against current liabilities of $20,122.

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Due to a progressively increasing tonnage milled and a higher grade of ore at 0.131 ounces gold per ton operating results at Matachewan Consolidated Mines showed substantial improvement in the three months ending June 30 over the preceding quarter. Estimated net profit for the second quarter is $87,822 as compared with $50,168 in the like period of 1946. There were 66,512 tons of ore milled in the last quarter as against 55,616 a year ago and net income from metals produced was $279,210 as compared with $234,804. Development and operating costs were $187,108 as against $165,411 last year. The operating results were also favorably affected by the completion of the shrinkage stopes above the 1,300-foot level releasing a large amount of broken ore for treatment at low current operating costs. E. V. Neelands, consulting engineer, points out that the grade of the ore reserves is 0.11 ounces per ton and that much of the current feed to the mill is being drawn from stopes well above the general average. Stoping is now underway above the 1,500-foot level and a crosscut is being driven to the main porphyry ore body on the 1,800-foot horizon. Operating costs for the quarter, exclusive of taxes, was $2.84 per ton milled.

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Net earnings of Waite Amulet Mines, including dividends received from its subsidiary, Amulet Dufault Mines, amounted to 31.9 cents per share for the first six months of 1947 as compared with 35.5 cents in the corresponding period of last year. Waite Amulet has paid two dividends of 20 cents per share so far this year and a further dividend of like amount will be distributed September 10.

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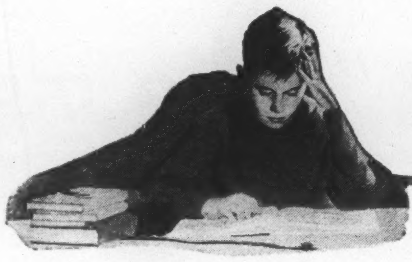

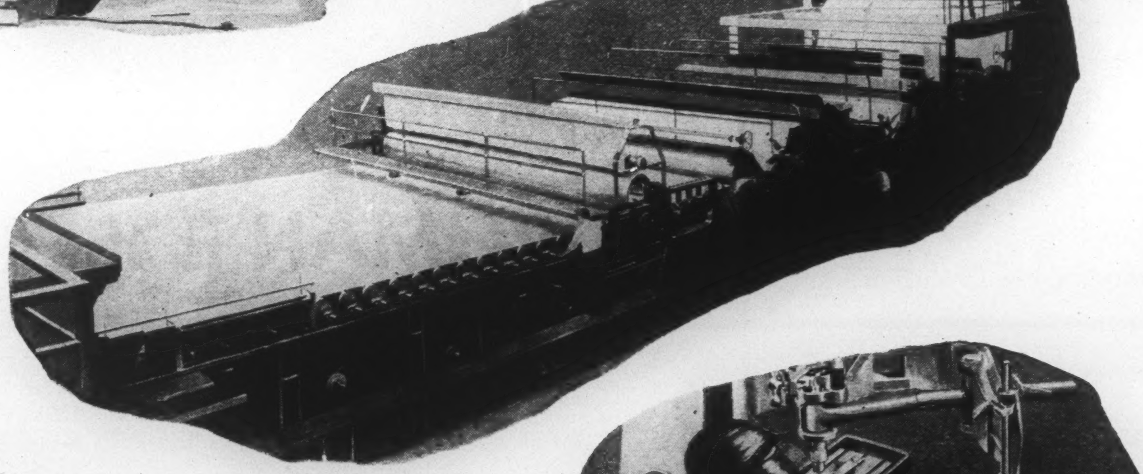

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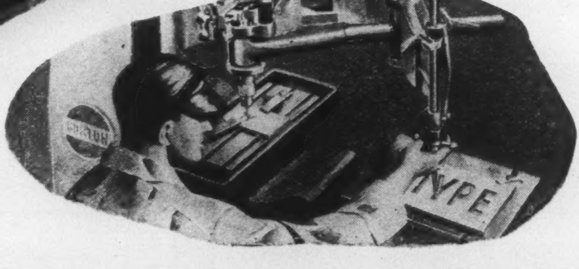
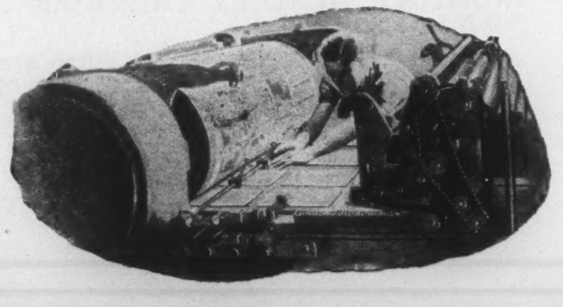
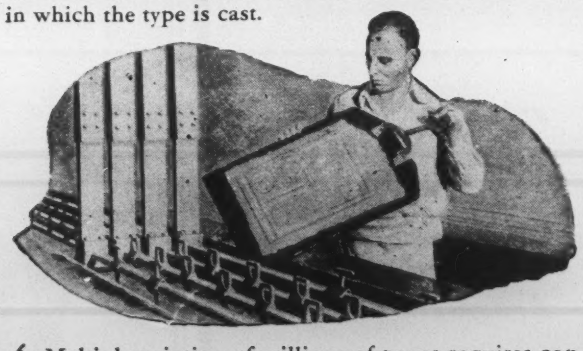


2. Brass, a readily workable copper alloy, is the material on which the type founder carves the original type designs. Each letter is drawn about five inches high and carved into a heavy brass plate. Reduced in size by pantograph, these smaller brass plates become the molds, or *matrices*, in which the type is cast.



3. Printing presses, too, require copper in electric motor and control equipment, brass and bronze in bushings, bearings and pneumatic feeder parts. And copper is used universally in the photoengravers' plates from which illustrations are reproduced.



4. Multiple printing of millions of pages requires copper also. Wax impressions are made of each page. Copper is deposited electrolytically on the wax forming thin copper shells which are reinforced with type metal. Thus, duplicate plates are provided so that many copies may be printed at the same time.

* * *

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Montreal Musk Melon Is Pedigreed Aristocrat

By J. E. MIDDLETON

One of the ablest women in Canada more than 250 years ago gave her considered judgment that the Montreal melon was as fine as the best that France could produce. Naturally, culture, care and appreciation have improved it to the level of ambrosia. Here is a glimpse at Marie de l'Incarnation, Superior of the Ursulines of Quebec, from 1639 to 1672.

CANTALOUPES are all very well in their way, whether they come from Leamington, Grimsby, or Rocky Ford. But it is to be noted that some people are always trying to improve them with gobs of ice-cream topped with candied cherries.

The Montreal melon is different. It smiles alone and unique before the diner, who, in ritzy places, pays a dollar a slice and gives thanks to God; even as George Herbert did concerning the strawberry. To paraphrase George, "Doubtless God could have made a better melon, but doubtless also He never did."

For the Montreal melon is an aristocrat, well-bred, well-reared on the volcanic soil of the Mountain, and with a pedigree reaching back some 250 years. The Superior of the Ursulines in Quebec, writing in 1668 to her son in France, said, "Montreal has melons as good as the best in France. We seldom grow them in Quebec because we are not so far south. There is also a species called watermelon. Some eat them with salt, others with sugar and all find them excellent." The implication, of course, is that the watermelon is secondary to the Montreal melon, which is solid truth today as it was then.

Pumpkin Pie Evolution

In this same letter seeds of "the Iroquois gourd" were enclosed, though the writer wondered if they would maintain their taste when grown in French soil. Cooked with milk and spice the flesh was good. Doubtless this is the first step in the evolution of the pumpkin pie, which, in its present perfection, is the top-dressing of the fowl supper, an event periodically blessing the rural regions of Canada. Let no one say we borrowed it from New England.

The native berries of the country were eaten with relish in 1668; also the wild plums. But the lady of the convent warned that stewing the plums was unprofitable; all that would be left would be skins and stones. The Sisters had found a better way and were making plum marmalade, sometimes with sugar, more often with honey. Also the apple trees brought from France were coming into bearing. "These are our delicacies," the writer concluded. "Perhaps in France they would be counted as nothing, but here they are highly regarded."

A remarkable lady was this Superior of Ursulines, born in 1599 as Marie Guyard, married at 17; two years later a widow with one son. When the lad was 12 years old his mother felt it her duty to enter the religious life. Her son was befriended by the Queen, the Duchesse d'Aiguillon and other noble ladies so the way was clear. She became a nun under the name of Marie de l'Incarnation.

Founded Community

After nine years of teaching in France she was chosen by Madame de la Peltrie to establish an Ursuline community in Quebec. For her, certainly, life began at 40, and continued, full of grace and intelligence, for 33 years more.

Besides acquiring mastery of the difficult Huron, Iroquois and Algonquin languages, besides her daily religious duties, personal and conventual, besides the work of temporal administration, carried on under stress, she found time to write 225 letters, which make an aggregate of over 150,000 words. They were published in 1876 in two volumes, edited by Abbé Richaudeau.

Naturally a great portion of the letters comes under the classification of "devotional reading," but currently with this mystical content is a deal of information and common-sense comment about the progress of affairs in the colony, about notable men and women, about the natural treasures of the land, about the daily life on an outpost of civilization. As a contemporary record of the beginnings of Canada they are most valuable.

As to their style they are a continual astonishment by their easy and polished French, as also by the frequency of scriptural allusion, often quoted from the Latin vulgate; not to be expected from any woman of the period. They reflect an alert mind and even a quiet humor, which extreme devotion had not dulled.

Marie de l'Incarnation was a lady who was not given to indiscriminate praise. One can be sure that her judgment on the Montreal melon was a considered one.

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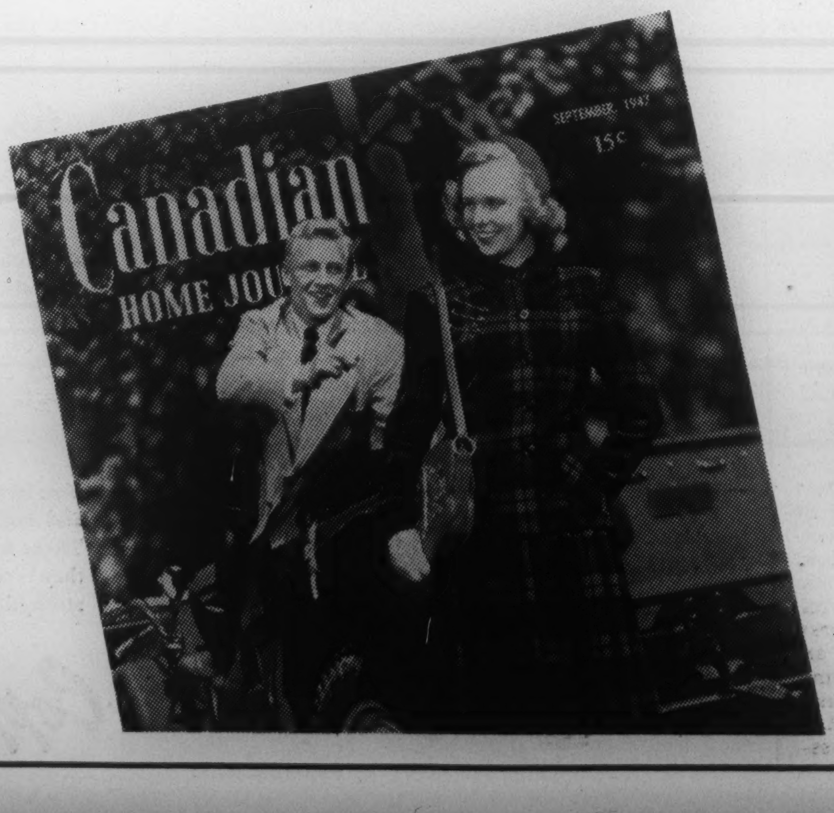

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